



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-089
Monday
9 May 1988

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-089

CONTENTS

9 May 1988

ALBANIA

ATA Signs Agreement With Mexican News Agency	1
AWP Delegation Departs for Brazil	1
Alia Greet CSSR's Husak on National Day	1
Health Minister Kamberi Speaks at WHO Assembly	1
Economic Progress Report for 1-7 May	2
Leader Public Appearances 1-7 May	2

BULGARIA

Kubadinski Continues Visit to China 6 May	3
Received by Hu Qili	3
PRC Minister Song Jian Arrives 8 May	3
Communique on Visit of Tanzanian Premier [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 May]	3
Industrial Cooperation With Mozambique Noted	5
Plovdiv Leader Dismissed, Expelled From BCP [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 May]	6
Zhivkov Attends Plovdiv Fair Opening	6
Leaders Public Appearances 29 Apr-6 May	7
Briefs	7
Youth Union Secretaries Meet	7
Tanchev Receives Brazilian Envoy	8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Prefers Action on Jakes Proposal [Vienna DIE PRESSE 9 May]	9
U.S. Doctors Investigate Death of Dissident	9
Prague Radio Report	10
Prague Radio Reports on Polish Situation	10
Daily Reports on Mocumbi Press Conference [RUDE PRAVO 4 May]	10
Panamanian CC Member Says Noriega Must Stay [RUDE PRAVO 4 May]	11
DPRK Envoy Assured of Aid for Youth Festival [MLADA FRONTA 5 May]	12
Strougal To Visit Brazil 10-15 May [RUDE PRAVO 5 May]	12
Church Affairs Officials Meet Vatican Envoys [RUDE PRAVO 4 May]	12
Tomasek: State Attitude Must Change 'Radically' [Vatican City]	12
Memorial Ceremony Marks Liberation Victory	13
Soviet Embassy Hosts Reception	14
CPCZ CC Presidium Holds Session 6 May	14
Federal Assembly Adopts Resolution 3 May [RUDE PRAVO 4 May]	14
Concludes Session [RUDE PRAVO 5 May]	15
Jakes Meets People's Party Delegation	16

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry, FRG Hold Talks on UN	17
Schuerer Receives USSR Planning Official	17
Schabowski Continues Visit to Beijing [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 May]	17
Mozambique's Mocumbi Meets With Fischer [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 May]	17
Departs 5 May	18
Kessler Receives Mongolian Military Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 May]	18
Axen, Perez De Cuellar Meet at UN	18
Axen Meets US Communist Leader	19
Paper Condemns FRG Weapons Development	19
SED Message to Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov	19

'Arafat Thanks Honecker for Condolences [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 May]	20
Liberation of Berlin From Nazis Commemorated	20
Honecker Attends Event	20
Anniversary Meeting Held	20
Kleiber Gives Address	21
Premier Willi Stoph Presents Youth Awards	24

HUNGARY

Israel's Peres Stops Over, Meets With Leaders	25
TANJUG Reports Grosz, Peres Meet	25
MTI Notes Kadar Interview on U.S. TV	25
Protest for Rights in Hungary, Romania Noted	25
Grosz Continues Official Visit to UK	25
More on Meeting With Howe	25
Meets International Press 6 May	26
More on Press Conference	27
Comments on 'Young Democrats'	27
Thatcher on Hungarian Economy [London Press Association]	28
Grosz Quits London for Budapest	28
Assesses Results of Visit	28
Varkonyi Begins Talks With Mozambique's Mocumbi	29
Nemeth Receives Visitor	29
Mocumbi Ends Visit, Departs	30
Romanian 'Territory Settlements' Program Noted	30
Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference [MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 May]	30
Propaganda Officials on Party Conference	31
SZOT's Gaspar on Trade Union Role, Tasks [NEPSZABADSAG 30 Apr]	32

POLAND

Malinowski Assesses Bill of Extraordinary Powers	37
Further Reportage on Worker's Strikes 6 May	37
Bishops Regret Failure of 'Mission' [Hamburg DPA]	37
Warsaw Denies Strikers Ill-Treated	37
PAP Refutes AFP on Strike Renewal [AFP]	37
Bogdan Lis Jailed For 3 Months [AFP]	37
Effect of Nowa Huta Stoppage Assessed	38
Walesa Irritated Over End of Strike	38
Nowa Huta Production Back to Normal	38
Shipyard Management 'To Take Steps'	38
Officials To Close Gdansk Shipyard [TANJUG]	39
Gdansk Students End Protests	39
Protest Held at Wroclaw University	39
Warsaw Reports on Student Strikes	39
PAP: Poll Results Reject Stoppage	39
Jaruzelski, Party Officials Confer	40
Strikes Continue, More Arrests Reported May 7	40
Solidarity Activists Arrested [Hamburg DPA]	40
Gdansk Shipyard Still Occupied	40
Picketing Continues; Tension noted	40
Strike Solution Reportedly Emerging [Hamburg DPA]	40
Walesa Acknowledges Possible Opening [Hamburg DPA]	41
Management, Strike Committee Confer [Hamburg DPA]	41
PAP: Walesa Calls Strike 'Premature'	41
PAP Calls RFE Reporting 'Horror' [TRYBUNA LUDU]	41
Wroclaw Students End Strikes	42
'Informer' Detained in Warsaw	42
Nowa Huta Director Views Dismissals	42
Walesa Interview With AFP Carried	43
Gdansk Talks Fail To End Occupation [Hamburg DPA]	43

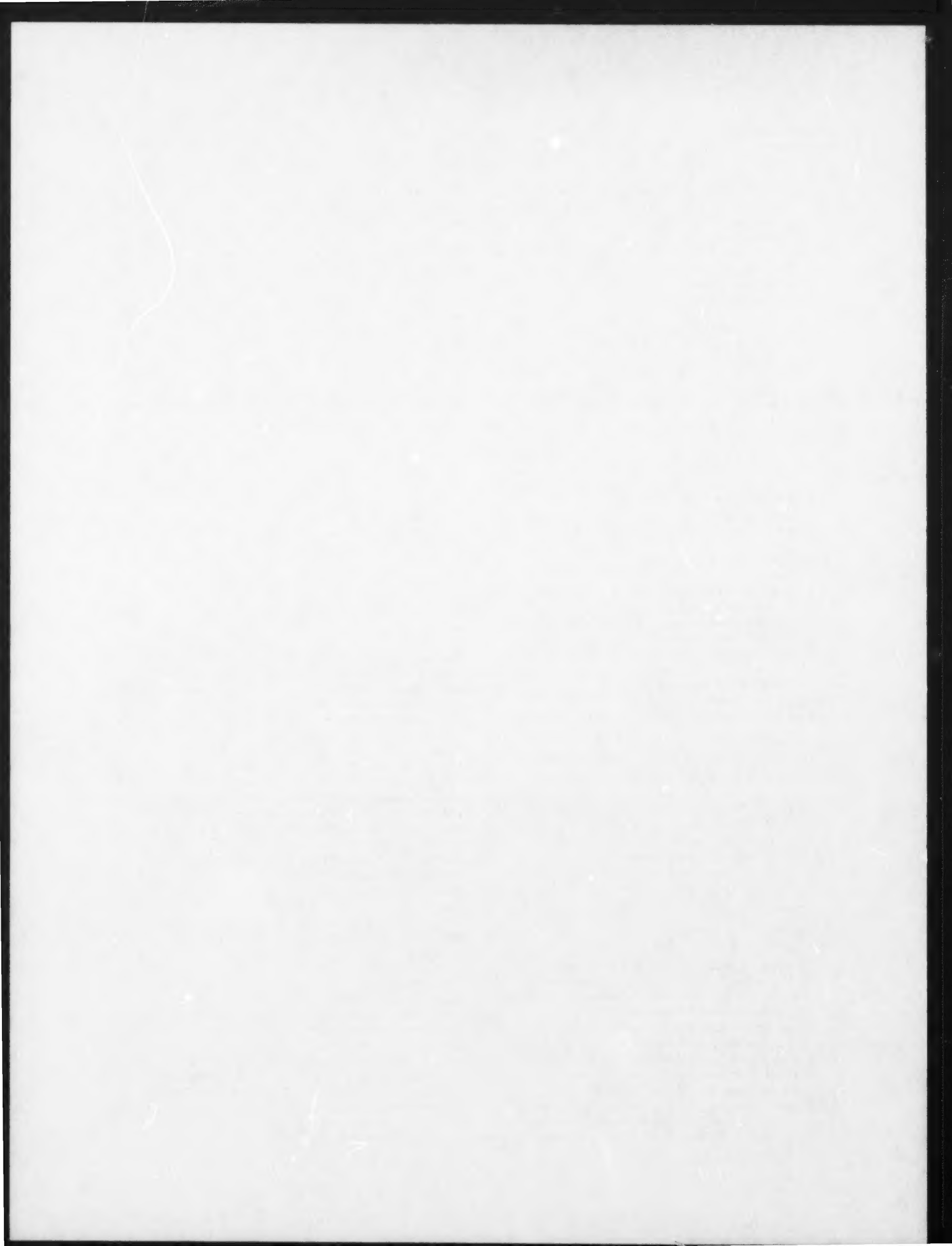
PAP Quotes REUTER on Strike End	43
Strikers, Walesa 'Will Not Retreat' [Hamburg DPA]	43
Kiszcak 'Does Not Want To Use Force' [Hamburg DPA]	44
Strikers Not To Lose Jobs	44
'Many' Nowa Huta Workers Renew Stoppage 8 May	44
15 Sentenced to Prison [Hamburg DPA]	44
Walesa Makes 'Illegal' TV Broadcast [AFP]	44
Glemp Warns Against 'High-Handedness' [Hamburg DPA]	45
Solidarity Nearing 'Crushing Defeat'	45
RFE Strike Reportage Scored	45
Solidarity Strikers Given Ultimatum [Hamburg DPA]	45
Gdansk Strikers Given Conditions	46
Strikers Appeal for Residents' Aid [AFP]	46
PAP Notes 'Good Will' of Management	46
Episcopate on Former Detainee's Return	47
Interior Ministry Replies to Episcopate	47
Hundreds Continue Occupation in Gdansk 9 May	48
DPA on 'New' Round of Talks [Hamburg DPA]	48
Talks Reportedly Break Down [AFP]	48
Warsaw Reports Strikers Numbers Reduced	49
U.S. Whitehead Calls Strikes Internal Affair	49
'Transcript' of Urban 2 May News Conference [RZECZPOSPOLITA 4 May]	49
Deputy Premier Sadowski Interviewed	53

ROMANIA

PEC Views Plan Fulfillment for First Quarter	59
Report on Ceausescu Address	59
Comparison on Ceausescu at 29 Apr PEC Meeting	60
SCINTEIA Makes Note of Party Anniversary [7 May]	60
Anniversary of CSSR Liberation Noted	61
Leaders Send Cable	61
CSSR Ambassador Places Wreaths	62
Elena Ceausescu Receives PRC Official	62
Dascalescu Receives Malaysian Foreign Minister	62

YUGOSLAVIA

Soviet Opposition to Perestroika Examined [Novacic]	63
Gorbachev Replies to SFRY Citizen's Question	63
Zemljarić Holds Talks With USSR's Silayev	63
Slovene Daily Comments on Polish Strikes [Slinnik in Ljubljana DELO 5 May]	64
Vrhovec Pays Official Visit to United States	64
Arrives in Washington	64
Holds Talks With House Member Fascel	64
Talks Held With Reagan	64
Meets With Perez de Cuellar	66
WW II Allies View Unveiling of Memorial	66
FEC Views Reform of Economic System	66
Economic Policy Discussed 8 May	67
Slovene Assembly to Oppose FEC Report	67
Zarkovic Views LCY Conference, Membership [BORBA 4 May]	67
Anniversary of Tito's Death Observed [BORBA 5 May]	68
Agrokomerc Trial Adjourned Until 9 May	69
Montenegrin Assembly Officials Re-Elected	69
Kosovo Assembly Officials Elected	69
New Vojvodina Presidency Officials Elected	69
Serbian Assembly Elects President	69
Fails To Elect Vice President	70
Briefs	70
Serbian Assembly Chamber Presidents	70
Serbian President Re-elected	70



ATA Signs Agreement With Mexican News Agency
AU0805133188 Tirana ATA in English
0904 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA)—The agreement on cooperation between the Albanian Telegraphic Agency and the news agency of the Mexican United States NOTIMEX was signed in Mexico.

For the Mexican side the agreement was signed by the general director of the NOTIMEX Agency, Heitor Manuel Ezeta, whereas for the Albanian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Mexico, Dashnor Dervishi. Attending the signing ceremony were Fernando Perez Correo, vice minister of home affairs for the telecommunication problems; Luis Alberto Garcia, director of the department for foreign relations of NOTIMEX; Manuel Fuentes, director of television, etc.

AWP Delegation Departs for Brazil
AU0805132888 Tirana ATA in English
0915 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA)—A delegation of the Central Committee of the PLA [AWP], headed by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi, left for Brazil to attend the proceedings of the 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Brazil.

The delegation was seen off by Comrade Foto Cami, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the PLA, and other comrades.

Alia Greets CSSR's Husak on National Day
AU0805183688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR:

On the anniversary of the 43d anniversary of the CSSR's national festival, in the name of the Albanian people and of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, I send sincere greetings to the Czechoslovak people and best wishes for their progress and prosperity.

Health Minister Kamberi Speaks at WHO Assembly
AU0805129288 Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT
8 May 88

["The Albanian Government Makes and Will Make Continuous Efforts for the Incessant Improvement of the People's Health"—ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA)—At the 41st Assembly of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which is holding its proceedings in Geneva, on May 6, 1988, the floor was

also taken by the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, the minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi, who said among others:

The period of time that has passed since the 40th Assembly of the organisation testifies to the fact that the political, economic, and social problems, together with the consequences they bring about for the peoples of the world, are not at all easier. On the contrary, the hearths of tension and the local and regional conflicts, as a result of the pressure, interference or instigation of the Superpowers, are actually met throughout the globe. The general crisis of the present-day capitalism is influencing directly on the increase of poverty and the lowering of the standard of living of hundreds of millions of people in the world. Under such difficult economic conditions it is difficult and more complicated to face the problems of the health protection. In particular, these problems have become sharper in the underdeveloped countries where the effects of the crisis have been more grave and continue to remain as such.

It is understandable that such a situation adds the problems, which are great and difficult even so, both for various countries and WHO, which aims at realising the targets of its strategy: "health for everybody."

The head of the Albanian delegation continued further on:

During 1987 the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has continued its efforts for the fulfilment of the targets set in the economic-social field and the people's health. Actually we are concentrated in the further elevation of the level and quality of medical care and on the incessant qualification of the medical staff. The program of work worked out for this purpose aims at further intensification with priority of the prophylaxis, augmenting the number of doctors mainly in the rural areas, especially of the pediatricians and obstetricians, raising to a higher level the services of hygiene and epidemiology as well as the role of dispensaries for several main diseases.

Special care has been devoted to the increase of the sanitary propaganda, which is concentrated on the sharpest problems such as getting acquainted with the actors which cause the appearance of cardiovascular, cancer diseases etc., and the struggle against them. Actually an important direction of this propaganda is against smoking.

After speaking of the measures adopted to prevent the appearance of AIDS in our country and in cooperation with WHO in this direction, Comrade Ahmet Kamberi underlined in conclusion that 40 years are completed since the founding of the World Health Organisation and Albania, as one of the earliest participants has always highly evaluated the activity of this organisation. On occasion of this anniversary, several celebrating activities were organised in our country, likewise a series of stamps devoted to this jubilee has been emitted.

The Albanian government in the future too will make continuous efforts so that, in continuation of its policy for the incessant improvement of the people's health, in which are also reflected the targets of the strategy of the WHO, "health for all till the year 2000," to further enhance the level and quality of medical care for its people and will never spare its efforts to render its contribution to the progress of the activity of this organisation.

Economic Progress Report For 1-7 May

AU0705185288 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian and ATA in English in their transmissions between 1-7 May carry the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Fier District—Fifty-seven collectives exceeded the 4-month plan, and this plan was exceeded at district level by 14 million leks (Domestic, 031800). The light and food industry exceeded its 4-month production plan by 4.5 million leks, and its export plan by 600,000 leks (Domestic, 041800).

Gramsh District—The 4-month general industrial production plan was exceeded (Domestic, 021800).

Korce District—The 4-month general industrial production plan was exceeded by 0.4 percent (Domestic, 061800).

Permet District—The 4-month general industrial production plan was fulfilled 4 days early (Domestic, 031800).

Sarande District—The 4-month general industrial production plan was fulfilled 7 days early, and was exceeded by 6 million leks (Domestic, 021800). The 4-month general industrial production plan has been exceeded by 6.3 million leks (Domestic, 051800).

Tepelele District—The 4-month general industrial production plan has been exceeded by 1 percent (Domestic, 071800).

Vlore District—The 4-month general industrial production plan has been exceeded by 1 million leks (Domestic, 041800).

Leader Public Appearances 1-7 May

AU0705185188 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian and ATA in English in their transmissions from 1-7 May report the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Besnik Bektashi and Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; and "other party and state leaders" attended a May Day rally in Tirana on May 1 (Domestic, 010755).

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Besnik Bektashi, Adil Carcani, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Prokop Murra, Manush Myftiu, and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; and Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member, attended the opening of the Tirana Sports Center on 1 May (ATA, 020915).

Besnik Bektashi, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo members, and Vangjel Cerrava and Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members, laid wreaths at the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery in Tirana on the occasion of Martyrs Day on 5 May (Domestic, 051330).

Besnik Bektashi, Foto Cami, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Prokop Murra, Manush Myftiu, and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; Vangjel Cerrava, Llambi Gegprifti, and Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee candidate members; and Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member, paid visits to the families of martyrs in Tirana on Martyrs Day, 5 May (Domestic, 051800).

Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a May Day rally in Shkoder on 1 May (Domestic, 011800), and a Martyrs Day ceremony in Shkoder on 5 May (Domestic, 051800).

Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a May Day rally in Korce on 1 May (Domestic, 011800), and a Martyrs Day ceremony in Korce on 5 May (Domestic, 051800).

Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended a Martyrs Day ceremony in Durrës on 5 May (Domestic, 051800).

Kubadinski Continues Visit to China 6 May
AU0605181788 Sofia BTA in English
1556 GMT 6 May 88

["Fatherland Front Delegation in China"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (BTA correspondent)—At the invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a delegation of the Fatherland Front, led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, arrived on an official visit to the People's Republic of China today.

At a meeting with heads of agencies in charge of the economic and political reform in the People's Republic of China, the sides briefed each other on the most important process under way now in both socialist countries: the restructuring of socio-economic and political work. An emphasis was laid on the similarity of a number of problems and of the methods for their solving, such as the differentiation between the owner and the manager of socialist property, giving greater autonomy to producer, the role and the place of the communist party under the new conditions, etc.

The leaderships of the two mass organizations opened talks which will continue throughout the 14-day stay of the Bulgarian delegation in the People's Republic of China.

Received by Hu Qili

AU0705153588 Sofia BTA in English
1402 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (BTA corr.)—Mr Hu Qili, member of the Politburo Standing Committee and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, received today in Beijing the Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The delegation is on an official visit to China at the invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Zhongguo Renmin Zhengzhi Xieshang Huiyi CPPCC).

On behalf of the Chinese party and state leadership Mr Hu Qili expressed satisfaction over the active development of the relations between the mass organizations of the two countries, which contributes to the overall development of the Bulgaro-Chinese relations and to peace in the world.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that the lessening of tension between East and West, and especially the INF Treaty between the USSR and the United States, provide possibilities for more efficient economic development of the peoples in the world.

The two sides expressed the opinion that after last year's exchange of visits between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Bulgaro-Chinese friendly cooperation entered into a new stage. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out that the active development of the political relations between the two socialist countries presupposes more intensive trade and economic exchange on mutually advantageous basis.

PRC Minister Song Jian Arrives 8 May
AU0805174588 Sofia BTA in English
1718 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)—Mr Song Jian, member of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, arrived on an official friendly visit to this country at the invitation of Bulgaria's Government.

During his visit the guest will discuss the questions related to the further development of the techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in implementation of top-level agreements.

Communique on Visit of Tanzanian Premier
AU0705150288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 5 May 88 pp 1, 6

["Joint Communique" on the Visit of Joseph S. Warioba, prime minister of Tanzania, to Bulgaria from 30 April to 4 May 1988]

[Text] At the invitation of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Joseph Warioba prime minister and vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 30 April to 4 May 1988.

The prime minister of Tanzania was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the friendly conversation Joseph Warioba conveyed greetings on behalf of Ali Hasan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and best wishes of progress and prosperity to the Bulgarian people. Todor Zhivkov, in turn, conveyed greetings to Ali Hasan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and best wishes for the Tanzanian people's prosperity and progress.

Joseph Warioba laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The Tanzanian guest and those accompanying him visited economic enterprises and cultural institutions in Sofia and in Varna Oblast. They acquainted themselves with the Bulgarian working people's achievements in the

construction of socialism and in the restructuring processes pertaining to sociopolitical and economic life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Official talks were held between Georgi Atanasov and Joseph Warioba, in which the following officials participated on the Bulgarian side:

—Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Joint Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Zhelyu Dobrev, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Association; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign economic relations; Asen Velkov, chief of the Council of Ministers' chairman's office; Ambassador Veliko Savov, chief of Department No 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Georgi Fakaliev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Republic of Tanzania.

The following officials attended the official talks on the Tanzanian side:

—Amina Salim Ali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Joseph Rwegasira, minister of industries and trade; Idi Pandu Hassan, minister of state for the President's Office; Isaac Abraham Sepetu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Arnold Kileo, chairman of national development corporation; Joshua Oponga, ambassador, chief of the Protocol Department; Colonel Samuel Chipungahelo, first assistant secretary of the National Defense and Security Commission of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party Central Committee; and Ilsun Tibaijuka, director of Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Europe and America department.

During the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, and understanding, Georgi Atanasov and Joseph Warioba briefed each other on the measures adopted by their governments in the development of their two countries. They reviewed thoroughly the state of Bulgarian-Tanzanian cooperation, and discussed opportunities for its intensification. They exchanged opinions on the major problems of the present-day international situation.

Georgi Atanasov briefed the Tanzanian prime minister on the decisions of the BCP National Conference and on the fundamental restructuring processes that are being implemented in the country's socioeconomic life for the achievement of a qualitatively new growth in the development of socialist society in Bulgaria.

Joseph Warioba expressed his high appreciation for the Bulgarian people's successes and for the efforts which our people, under BCP leadership, are devoting to the

further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. He briefed the Bulgarian government leader on the tasks which the Tanzanian people are coping with in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, reporting on the implementation of the program for restoring the economy, as well as on the long-term program for the country's socioeconomic development.

Georgi Atanasov expressed his great appreciation for the Tanzanian people's achievements in their efforts to build up a new society on the principles of the 1967 Arusha Declaration and in accordance with the decisions of the Third Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

The two government leaders expressed their satisfaction at the state of bilateral relations and stressed the role of useful cooperation between the BCP and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party for the development and consolidation of cooperation between the two countries in all sectors.

The work of the Joint Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and its contribution to the implementation of inter-governmental agreements in the economic sphere were positively evaluated.

The two sides discussed the specific questions of trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation, and expressed their interest in its further development on a mutually advantageous basis by stressing the necessity of applying more effective, new forms in bilateral economic relations. A protocol was signed on the talks and on agreements.

In exchanging opinions on the present-day international situation the two sides confirmed the identity of their views on the main problems. They welcomed the Soviet-American INF Treaty and stressed its positive influence on the political atmosphere in the world, as well as its historic importance as the first, real step forward along the path of nuclear disarmament. The two sides expressed hope for the signing of a treaty on a 50-percent reduction of strategic, offensive weapons. Joseph Warioba was briefed on the results of the March 1988 meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of Warsaw Pact member-states in Sofia, and on the program of initiatives in the field of disarmament, confidence building, and security.

The two sides expressed their conviction that further efforts are required from all countries in order to make the initiated process of real disarmament irreversible. Both sides support the efforts for the consolidation of international peace and security.

Georgi Atanasov briefed his counterpart on the policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the consolidation of peace and confidence building in the Balkans, at the transformation of the peninsula into

a zone, free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The great importance of the Belgrade meeting of ministers of foreign affairs from Balkan countries for the development of good neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation on the peninsula was stressed.

The Tanzanian side expressed its great appreciation for Bulgaria's contribution to the revival of an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe.

Joseph Warioba briefed his Bulgarian counterpart on the main problems in Africa, by devoting special attention to the situation in southern Africa.

Both sides pointed out that the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa is the main source of persisting tension in this area. They resolutely denounced the policy of aggression and destabilization against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and other frontline countries; the illegal occupation of Namibia, and the escalation of repressive measures against the people of South Africa. The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity and support of the African National Congress and other antiracist, democratic organizations in their struggle to eliminate the disgraceful apartheid system, which is condemned by the international community. The two sides insisted on the application of overall, obligatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The two government leaders confirmed the support of their countries for the just struggle waged by the Namibian patriots under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and expressed their conviction that the problem of Namibia can be resolved by political means, as it is stipulated in Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The consistent support and solidarity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the frontline countries in their struggle to preserve their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and their right of choosing their own path of social development was confirmed.

The Bulgarian side expressed its high appreciation for the active role played by the United Republic of Tanzania among the frontline countries and for its constructive stand within the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. It expressed appreciation for Tanzania's efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, as well as for its participation in the Delhi Six, and for its contribution to disarmament and to the consolidation of peace throughout the world. The two sides pointed out the connection between disarmament and development and expressed their conviction that the process of disarmament and reduction of military expenditures will create real prerequisites for directing material resources toward the solution of the most pressing socioeconomic and other problems, especially for the problems of the developing countries.

The two government leaders confirmed their countries' stands on the need to reorganize international economic relations and to establish a new international economic order and a system of economic security for all states.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit by Joseph Warioba, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and their conviction that this visit will contribute to the further, fruitful development of overall cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Joseph Warioba, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed his gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him on the Bulgarian territory and invited Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official and friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the date will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Industrial Cooperation With Mozambique Noted

*AU0605195988 Sofia BTA in English
1858 GMT 6 May 88*

["Bulgaria, Mozambique Promote Cooperation in Light Industry"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA)—Talks were held here today between Ms Elena Zlateva, chairman of the "Industry for Man" Association and Mr Francisco Caravela, secretary of state of the light and the food industry of Mozambique.

The results which have been achieved so far in cooperation in the light industry are encouraging. An agreement has been signed for the joint production of furniture. A plant for working clothes has been set up with Bulgarian assistance and it has been planned for it to develop into a plant for ready-made clothes. Bulgaria has also helped Mozambique in the building of a ceramics plant and rendered technical assistance in the production of footwear.

The bilateral exchange of commodities is to increase in future and work on cadre training, technical assistance and the establishing of direct contacts among enterprises will be activated. Fruitful results are expected in the future scientific and technological cooperation in the textile and tailoring industries.

The guest from Mozambique was received by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique.

Plovdiv Leader Dismissed, Expelled From BCP
AU0605151588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 5 May 88 p 2

[Report: "A Year of Living 'on Juggling the Books'"—
passages in boldface as published]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 4 May (Mara Georgieva, Ivan Ivanov, and Grigor Lilov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Plovdiv Oblast)—The man who was called upon to make the main accountability report to the State and People's Control Committee on the pitiful financial state of the combine that he directed, and on gross distortions in style and methods of work, incompatible with the truly socialist image of the leader, is "an 'ex' three times over." Biser Dimitrov is the former general director of the "Business Equipment" Economic Combine in Plovdiv. He is also a former Communist—expelled from the ranks of the BCP on 22 April 1988. Finally, he is a former "man of affairs, a socialist businessman," as he was so fond of describing himself. [passage omitted]

For a whole year (from 1 April 1987 through 27 April 1988) Biser Dimitrov conducted his life on a "dual accounting" system at the expense of our socialist state. On the one side, he was a man who was generous with his promises, a businessman who lived in the "Markovo" residence outside Plovdiv at the expense of the "Business Equipment" Economic Trust (the bill came to 26,037 leva). He spent 83,296 leva on luncheons and dinners (almost 12,000 leva of which was spent on hard liquor), and personally drove three of the five Mercedes cars that the combine used illegally and without restriction (the fuel bill alone came to 27,838 leva)... Yes, on this side of the ledger he was the man who could provide large credits in foreign currency against fine stories and externally perfect documents, who could strike "advantageous" deals with authoritative foreign firms.... All this is the "glossy" side of the ledger, the one kept "for show."

However, behind this facade lay another, shadier side. Here, cars with foreign registrations arranged "on the sly" rushed at night through the streets of Plovdiv, full of Biser Dimitrov's cronies, including people who, to put it mildly, were not exactly familiar with the problems of electronic business equipment. On this side of the ledger, the combine's Economic Council were kept in the dark about the director's risky operations. And this was the side of the ledger that carried the losses from the "businessman's" activity. [passage omitted]

The joint inspection carried out in the "Business Equipment" Economic Combine by the State and People's Control Committee and the Main Administration for State Financial Control brought to light large financial advances made that produced no visible result.

—There is no truth in Biser Dimitrov's claims that the new ideas met with fierce opposition and received no support. His ideas were solidly supported by foreign

exchange credits to a sum total of \$19,218,000 for the purchase of machinery and apparatus, tools, sets of equipment, documentation, and materials. However, by 1 March 1988 a major part of the delivered secondhand equipment, with a total value of \$13,629,000, stood idle. [passage omitted]

It was pointed out at the session of the State and People's Control Committee that Biser Dimitrov was not the only one responsible. The decision also determined the names of others who bore responsibility for what had happened. Yet justice demands that we also determine the guilt that cannot be shared. It is painful for us to state that the general director employed a grossly authoritative style. In order to deprive everyone of their say, he dared, according to the report, to "violate the principle of unanimity" in voting on decisions. For the purpose of creating a false imitation of self-management in the combine and giving rein to his one-man management style, democracy was deprived of its voice and rendered inactive. [passage omitted] Extract From the Decision of the State and People's Control Committee [subhead]

Biser Dimitrov, general director of the "Business Equipment" Economic Combine in Plovdiv, is dismissed from his post.

Antony Dimov, director of the "Tekhnoprogress" Economic Combine, and **Dimitar Angelov**, a director of the "Tekhnika" Foreign Trade Trust in Sofia, are punished with "severe reprimands."

Sergey Trichkov, previously director of the Flexible Magnetic Disk Memory Devices Plant in Plovdiv, and **Georgi Stoykov**, formerly deputy general director of the "Business Equipment" Economic Combine in Plovdiv, are punished with "reprimands."

The attention of **Ivan Dragnevski**, chairman of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, and **Rumen Georgiev**, chairman of the "Mineralbank" Bank for Economic Ventures, are drawn to poor bank control and the granting of credits without collateral.

The Main Administration for State Financial Control is directed to bring claims for restitution of property against the guilty officials who permitted breaches of financial discipline under the Law on State Financial Control.

It has been decided that the materials of the inspection and audit should be submitted to the Chief Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in order to criminally prosecute all the guilty officials and bring them to book. [passage omitted]

Zhivkov Attends Plovdiv Fair Opening

AU0905064988 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0630-37 GMT on 9 May is monitored in progress carrying live relay from Plovdiv of the opening of the Eighth Plovdiv International Spring Fair.

Reporter Zakhari Stanimirov describes the importance of the fair, and points out that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders are attending the ceremony."

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, is heard speaking about the importance of foreign trade relations.

At 0635 GMT Lukanov invites Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to open the fair. Zhivkov, greeted with applause, wishes success to the exhibitors and opens the fair. Stanimirov reports that "now Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other official guests will acquaint themselves with the fair."

Leaders Public Appearances 29 Apr-6 May

AU0705193388 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 30 April-6 May monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received in Sofia on 3 May visiting Tanzanian Prime Minister Joseph Warioba. (Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 3 May 88) In Sofia on 5 May Zhivkov attended a Marx anniversary meeting. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 88) Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, welcomed Tanzanian Prime Minister Joseph Warioba on his arrival in Sofia on 30 April on an official visit. (Sofia BTA in English 1416 GMT 30 Apr 88) started official talks with him in Sofia the same day. (Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 30 Apr 88) and spoke at an official dinner given in Warioba's honor in Sofia that evening. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 May 88 p 4) In Sofia on 3 May Atanasov accompanied Warioba on a visit to an institute. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 May 88) and also attended Zhivkov's meeting with Warioba. (Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 3 May 88) In Sofia on 4 May Atanasov completed his talks with Warioba, signing a protocol. (Sofia BTA in English 0713 GMT 4 May 88) and saw Warioba off from Sofia Airport. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 4 May 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Sofia on 29 April from Kabul with a BCP delegation. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 88 p 5)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a National Day reception held at the Japanese Embassy in Sofia on 29 April. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 88 p 5)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, welcomed Balev and his delegation at Sofia Airport on 29 April on their return from Kabul. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 88 p 5)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, also saw off Tanzanian Prime Minister Warioba at Sofia Airport on 4 May. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 4 May 88) On 5 May he departed from Sofia on 5 May for Beijing with a Fatherland Front delegation. (Sofia Domestic Bulgarian 0800 GMT 5 May 88) On 6 May he arrived in Beijing and met with PRC officials. (Sofia BTA in English 1556 GMT 6 May 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered an address at the Marx anniversary meeting in Sofia on 5 May. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 88)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, held talks in Washington on 2 May with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. (Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 2 May 88) On 4 May Lukanov completed his visit to the United States and departed from Washington. (Sofia BTA in English 1205 4 May 88)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, made a May Day greetings speech to the workers, transmitted on Bulgarian television and radio on 30 April. (Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 1 Apr 88 p 1)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Sofia on 30 April with a BCP delegation from a visit to the SFRY. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 May 88 p 4)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a working group of the Greek Communist Party, which departed from Bulgaria on 29 April. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 88 p 5)

Briefs

Youth Union Secretaries Meet

Since 4 May Sofia has been hosting a consultative meeting of secretaries of the central leading organs of the youth unions of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR. The discussions and talks are on the subject of fulfilling the "Partnership" International Program adopted in 1986, which aims at uniting the efforts of young people in carrying out the

Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000. [Excerpt] [AU0605141388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 88 p 2]

Tanchev Receives Brazilian Envoy

On 4 May Petur Tanchev, first deputy secretary of the State Council of Bulgaria, conferred the "Madara Horse-

man" Order, First Class, on Antonio Fantinato Neto, Brazilian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, for his contribution toward developing relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federative Republic of Brazil, and in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria. The ceremony was attended by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [AU0605155788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 88 p 2]

Charter 77 Prefers Action on Jakes Proposal
AU0905103888 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
9 May 88 P 2

[Text] Prague/Vienna—In its latest document the CSSR civil rights movement Charter 77 deals with the proposal of party leader Milos Jakes to establish a "zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations" along the border line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Although Charter 77 welcomes this government proposal in principle, it also notes that such an initiative must not be implemented only within the framework of official channels. First, the Prague leadership has to prove that it is serious about the establishment of trust.

The Charter document notes that the establishment of trust cannot be measured only with official proclamations. Specific steps in foreign policy are as necessary as permanent willingness to guarantee human rights and liberties for the citizens. This includes, among other things, the complete and detailed fulfillment by the CSSR Government of its international obligations under the CSCE Helsinki Final Act.

In this connection the civil rights activists demand as a "minimum gesture" the immediate release of all persons imprisoned solely because of their passive resistance or because they had demanded those rights that the CSSR would have to guarantee because of its international obligations. They cite, among others, the case of Jiri Wolf, who was sentenced to 6 years in prison in 1983 just because he had passed on information about the conditions in CSSR prisons.

End to Discrimination and Free Travel Demanded [sub-head]

Furthermore, the civil rights movement demands an end to discrimination against those citizens whose political, religious, and cultural views do not correspond to the current state ideology. The CSSR citizens should be able to freely leave the country to go abroad, in particular to those countries referred to in the plan to establish the "zone of trust."

U.S. Doctors Investigate Death of Dissident
LD0605192188 Prague CTK in English
1710 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK)—The Western mass media have launched a sharp campaign against Czechoslovakia in connection with the death of Czechoslovak dissident Pavel Wonka and accused the Czechoslovak authorities of seriously violating human rights. Two American doctors, Professor Robert S. Lawrence of Harvard University and Professor Robert H. Kirschner of the University of Chicago, members of the organization Physicians for Human Rights based in the United States visited Czechoslovakia these days at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry to examine the circumstances of Wonka's death.

The two doctors gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists at the conclusion of their stay in the country.

Question: Professor Kirschner, you are a pathologist and you had the possibility to perform an autopsy on the late Pavel Wonka. Did your examination confirm the conclusions of Czechoslovak doctors saying the cause of the death was pulmonary embolism?

Kirschner: Mr Wonka had already an autopsy performed by Czech pathologists. It was very professionally done. I was able to re-autopsy the body of the late. The terminal event was that Mr Wonka died as a result of pulmonary embolism.

Question: Allegations have been made that Pavel Wonka was beaten and physically tortured. Did your examination confirm this fact?

Kirschner: There was no physical evidence of significant torture.

Question: Professor Lawrence, the Western information media claim that Wonka need not have died. Can people die of pulmonary embolism also in American hospitals?

Lawrence: A death from pulmonary embolism at the age of 35 is very uncommon throughout the world... One of the issues that we are attempting to clarify is the state of his physical activity during the last month before his death. Pulmonary emboli are much more common in people who have been confined to their bed or confined to wheel-chair. And we had an opportunity this morning to discuss with the Ministry of Justice some of the circumstances preceding his death...He (Wonka) apparently lost quite a lot of weight and we heard this morning that he at various times, in protest at the conditions in which he was held, refused to eat...but depending on whether or not he lost a substantial amount of weight, it is possible that that would have set the stage for him to develop deep venous thrombosis that would predispose him to pulmonary emboli. Your question "could he have been saved?" Once a person has had emboli go to the lungs, if they are of sufficient size and quantity...there is unfortunately very little that can be done even in the most sophisticated medical centre.

Question: Who organized and financed your trip and how were you accepted in Czechoslovakia?

Lawrence: (said this was his second trip to Czechoslovakia. The second trip with Professor Kirschner was supported by the group of Helsinki Watch which deals with the respect for human rights). I think it would not have been possible for us to come without the extreme cooperation and courtesy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia and the embassy in Washington and the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Question: What is your opinion of pathology in Czechoslovakia?

Kirschner: (appreciated the level of work of Czechoslovak pathologists and the level of forensic medicine) Modern laboratories are functioning on a very high, modern level of forensic science.

Prague Radio Report

LD0705103988 Prague International Service
in Czech 2230 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Western propaganda is currently slandering Czechoslovakia in connection with the death of the dissident Pavel Wonka, who died on 26 April. This happened in a correctional institution where he was sent by a court for breaking the laws of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Since claims have been made that Wonka's death was caused by his stay in prison, the Czechoslovak authorities made a special dispensation to allow an autopsy to be carried out by independent U.S. doctors. One of those doctors, Professor Robert Kirschner, a pathologist from The University of Chicago, was asked whether he corroborated the findings of the Czechoslovak doctors that Pavel Wonka had died of pulmonary embolism. Here is his reply:

[Begin Kirschner recording in English with Czech translation] First I should clarify of course that he had a re-autopsy. Mr Wonka had already had an autopsy performed by Czech forensic pathologists. It was very professionally done — a high-quality autopsy. It turns out that Mr Wonka did, in fact, die as a result of a pulmonary embolism. Further investigations are still being carried out by me and by the Czechoslovak pathologists. [end recording]

Another of the U.S. doctors, Professor Robert Lawrence of Harvard University, confirmed for us that a pulmonary embolism is frequently a cause of death. If it is a big one, you can die of it even in the most sophisticated medical centers in the United States.

Prague Radio Reports on Polish Situation

LD0705012088 Prague International Service
in English 1900 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] As you may have heard, Polish security forces were committed yesterday at the Krakow steel mill and the Polish authorities decided to suspend work at the Gdansk shipyard. In the following comment, we discuss what is behind these moves [words indistinct] strikes will continue.

When the Polish Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, spoke on this matter he said that it is the responsibility of the authorities to insure observance of the law and to safeguard the national economy from possible losses. The illegal strikes in Gdansk and Krakow have disturbed law and order when the organizers prevented those who wished to continue work from doing so. The Polish trade unions have issued a statement in this connection saying that they support all legitimate moves aimed at the defense of workers' rights, but denounce illegal strikes.

Naturally, the serious state of the Polish economy cannot be improved by force. Inflation and other problems unfortunately remain. Yet, in order to achieve a shift for the better, it is essential to work more and better, and not sabotage work. The strike at the Krakow steel mill has already claimed Z7,000,000 in losses, while the break in production has caused a chain reaction throughout the Polish economy. A shortage of sheet metal, normally obtained from the Krakow mill, forced the FSO carmakers to spend \$2.5 million to buy this material from West Germany. This and also other enterprises in Poland are turning for help to the CEMA countries, including Czechoslovakia, since we are Poland's second-biggest trade partner.

It was reported in this connection that the East Slovak steel mills in Kosice are to speed up deliveries to Poland. However, this is an emergency effort. The main task is for the Krakow mill to resume production.

In Gdansk, the situation is different. Its employees were sent on paid leave for it is being considered whether it is economically [word indistinct] to keep up the operation of the Gdansk shipyards, which are in a disastrous economic situation and owe the state millions of zlotys in taxes. In the framework of the ongoing economic reforms in Poland, this enterprise may be closed down by the government. The state is not a charity institution, especially when part of the Gdansk shipyard workers are consistently refusing to work to revitalize their enterprise.

Daily Reports on Mocumbi Press Conference

AU0605185788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 May 88 p 7

["(MIF)"-signed report: "Mozambique Needs Peace and Quiet; Minister Mocumbi's Press Conference; Conclusion of His Visit to Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague (By our reporter)—Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, concluded his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia on Tuesday [3 May] and departed by air for the GDR.

Prior to his departure from Prague the minister held a press conference for Czechoslovak journalists. Speaking about the domestic situation in Mozambique, he stated that its food market had become somewhat stabilized, but that its national economy as a whole is not yielding sufficient results. The government program (which should have revitalized the economy) cannot do without temporary sacrifices with regard to the people's living standards.

Asked by RUDE PRAVO about the position held in the country by the anti-governmental terrorist forces of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) and about the current attitude held toward the people's government in Maputo by the neighboring Republic of

Malawi (which the RSA some time ago turned into a base for the bandits), the minister replied that RENAMO has no support among the people. Its members were recruited from among the former lackeys of Portuguese colonizers and thus took no part at all in the liberation struggle. After the liquidation of the racist regime in neighboring Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia), where they had their main bases, the bandits shifted primarily to the RSA. Their sole program is to destroy everything built by Mozambique, to assassinate and so forth, Minister Mocumbi stated. The RSA regards them as an instrument for destabilizing its progressive neighbor. RENAMO is pursuing the goals of ex-colonizers, of racists from the times of Ian Smith's Rhodesia, goals which have now become the openly proclaimed goals of the Pretoria apartheid.

As for Malawi, which is (to use a simile) like a wedge driven deep into Mozambique's interior, the SRA's efforts to use the country against Mozambique have been neutralized. An agreement has been signed between Mozambique and Malawi, in which Malawi has pledged itself not to place its territory at the disposal of RENAMO gangs. Apart from that, the two countries have agreed on economic cooperation. If the agreement is violated (as happens from time to time), a mixed intergovernmental commission convenes and resolves such cases very flexibly.

Panamanian CC Member Says Noriega Must Stay
AU0605204488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 May 88 p 7

[Interview with Ruben Dario Souza Batista, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, by Jan Mach in Panama: "One Must Talk to the People"—date not given]

[Text] Ruben Dario Souza Batista, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama (PDP), granted an interview to our colleague Jan Mach in Panama. He spoke of the present situation in the country and of the Panamanian Communists' views on how to resolve it.

[Mach] What is the party's attitude toward the question of General Noriega's remaining at the head of Panama's Defense Forces, or departing?

[Batista] Our party is convinced that General Noriega expresses the will of the Panamanian peoples to create an independent and democratic state with a progressive policy and with the participation of the people's masses. That is why we support his stand toward the United States. We regard the question of his possible departure as a most specific question: First, General Noriega has considerably strengthened his position in the leadership of the Panamanian peoples; second, his function at the head of the Defense Forces has been affirmed by the Constitution. The question of his departure would have to be solved according to our laws, without the need to

take into consideration whether the United States wants him or not. Nevertheless, in view of the General's political and civic rights, there is no reason for him to resign from the national leadership—particularly not in the present situation. He has matured into a strong politician, capable of cementing the people together for the defense of their national rights and against the American aggression. Apart from that, he is capable of motivating the Panamanian peoples to insist on adherence to the Torrijos-Carter agreements and on the Americans' definitely leaving our territory, so that they may never again succeed in setting up a colonial regime as they did 85 years ago. That is why we support General Noriega, why we consider it natural for him to remain in the country.

[Mach] Do you see a way out of the crisis, and what is the role played in this by the Communists and the people's masses?

[Batista] Panama's Government does not suit the United States because it does not protect U.S. interests—from the U.S. global strategy, in which Panama is meant to play a basic role, up to the narcotics trade. That is why the United States would like to set up a puppet government here, which would basically maintain only one kind of foreign relations: with the United States. And it is this bilateralism that must be broken; negotiations on the Panamanian crisis must be conducted with all states, especially with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Panama is strategically important, it plays an important role in the issue of war and peace. It is important to raise the standards of present diplomacy on Panama, to expand it and make the whole world interested in solving the problem.

It is impossible to carry out these changes without the involvement of the people's masses. That is why the party insists that all decisions must be approved by the people. A national dialogue is taking place, and it is important to stress that the people are prepared to defend their fatherland—volunteers are being given military training. It is important to mobilize the masses, to develop their participation in the program of democratization and the ensuring of the country's national sovereignty.

[Mach] What do you think of the Panamanian people's political maturity in the present situation?

[Batista] The very fact that such a great power as the United States has been incapable of removing General Noriega could answer your question. I do not know whether you in Europe have a precise idea of the enormous amounts which the United States has had to spend in order to force Panama to take the road which suited it. But all this has been in vain; it was an error on

the part of the United States, which was used to conducting business with the "elite." Now it has put its stake on the wrong horse—the opposition from among the ranks of the oligarchy is losing its positions. In Panama one has to talk to the people.

DPRK Envoy Assured of Aid for Youth Festival
AU0705152388 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech
5 May 88 p 2

[“KJK”-signed report in the “Chronicle of the Day” column]

[Text] V. Mohorita, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, met with Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, yesterday [place not given]. The two representatives assessed the state of preparations for the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in the DPRK and the manner of organizational and material assistance to be rendered by the Czechoslovak youth in securing this important holiday of the young generation of the world.

Strougal To Visit Brazil 10-15 May
AU0605184988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 May 88 p 1

[CTK report: “Czechoslovak Premier To Visit Brazil”]

[Text] Prague—At the invitation of Jose Sarney, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal will be visit Brazil 10-15 May.

In connection with his coming official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Lubomir Strougal received Carlos Eduardo de A. Alves de Souza, this country's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague on Wednesday [4 May]. The two representatives discussed the program of the Czechoslovak premier's visit to Brazil and suggestions for the talks there. The reception was attended by Jan Sterba, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

Church Affairs Officials Meet Vatican Envoys
AU0605185188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 May 88 p 2

[CTK report: “Reception of Vatican Representatives”]

[Text] Prague—Vladimir Janku, deputy minister director of the Church Affairs Secretariat of the CSSR Government, received on Tuesday [3 May] Vatican representatives Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, apostolic nuncio on special mission, and John Bukowski, who for the last few days have been discussing procedural issues connected with the imminent appointment of new bishops in the CSSR.

The meeting was attended by Frantisek Jelinek, deputy minister director of the Church Affairs Secretariat of the Czech SR Government.

Tomasek: State Attitude Must Change ‘Radically’
LD0705213688 Vatican City International Service
in Czech 1730 GMT 7 May 88

[Prague Archbishop Frantisek Tomasek letter, dated 23 April, to Catholics in the CSSR]

[Text] Dear brothers and sisters,

I send you heartfelt greetings on the feast of St Adalbert, my famous predecessor on the bishop's seat in Prague. One thousand years ago, Czechs, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks were under his pastoral care. Since then, other dioceses came into existence on this large territory, but alas, almost all of them are without bishops today.

Many of you, from all corners of our republic, have met me on various occasions. Your expressions of heartfelt affection have shown both to me and to anyone else how firmly we are linked in the bond of love in our Lord Jesus Christ. During the past few months you have given me exceptionally convincing evidence of your confidence in the form of more than half a million signatures under a petition, to which I have given my support. I regard this as an authorization to become your spokesman when you are demanding that the relationship of the State to the Church and believers be rectified. It was in this sense that I formulated a stance, which I am sending to the CSSR Government, addressed to Lubomir Strougal, the prime minister.

It is my pleasurable duty to thank all who signed the petition, or who wanted to sign it but were not able to do so because the signing was improvised and took place under difficulties. Those of you who were helping in this endeavor deserve special thanks. Sincere sympathies of many of my fellow citizens, non-Catholics, came as a nice surprise to me. They understood that we are not seeking only our own advantages. Freedom is indivisible. We wish it for all others as we do to ourselves.

The weight of your signatures is multiplied by your suffering for the faith and the Church, which failed to affect hardly anyone of you during the past decades. To forgive is a Christian duty. It would not however be just not to remember with respect on this occasion especially those who paid a heavier duty of loyalty to Christ by losing their freedom, and indeed, their lives. Along with priests and bishops, monks and nuns, many laymen were also among them. All of you who have had the courage to continue privately in the activity which—although inseparable from the full Christian life is persecuted by the state power—deserve thanks and admiration. I have in mind parents and others passing lessons about our faith over to children and youth, those who look after the sick, also seeing to their spiritual needs, those who print and disseminate religious literature, religious orders, priests and laymen privately augmenting restricted pastoral work, and many others. Whether in public or in

private we are always one church of Christ. To talk about the official Church and about another politically minded secret church is a fiction and slander.

Events have clarified another matter, which I want to impress on you. It is the responsibility of you, laymen, for the Church. For many years I have been speaking on your behalf almost in vain. I was described as a general without troops. This is why it was necessary for you to speak out. We are not an army, and we are not fighting for power, but the duty to resist injustice is one of the fundamental tenets of morality. Our Lord, too, defended himself in front of a court against false accusations, and protested against a slap on his face.

It is the right that as citizens you assert your rights toward secular power. This, however, is not all you are able to do. It is necessary to stand up for one's rights also in practice. The letter of the law restricts a great deal, such as the religious life of Catholics. However, many things are denied to them that are not prohibited by the law but are denied by people in charge of public administration acting outside their legal powers. But the following principle applies in every administrative state: Everything that is not prohibited is permitted; that is by law, and not by someone's whim. Therefore, do not be afraid, for instance, to carry out full church life in the spirit of the Second Vatican Council, both within and outside your parishes. It is also up to you to provide support to those priests who, after their past experiences, are afraid to lose the opportunity to serve you in public. Do not be afraid to influence young people and children, especially now, when concern is being voiced publicly about their moral qualities.

In my submission to the CSSR Government I am conveying your demand that the attitude of the State to the Church and believers be changed radically. In particular I point out that you will not be satisfied with small concessions, made by their grace, instead of respect for rights and international obligations. It is necessary to bring about a solution that will prevent the State interfering in the internal life of the Church. This is how I understand your demand for the separation of the Church from the State, contained in the petition. I am proposing that a serious dialogue be started about the overall state of affairs, and this with the true representatives of the Church you trust.

I realize that I, too, have a duty toward you which will not tolerate a delay. I still learn about persecutions, cases of chicanery, about intimidation and discrimination against priests, and laymen and their children. Should such behavior continue, even if it continues to occur at the lowest level of power, it would be a bad omen for the dialogue. It would also be unfortunate if believers were to live their lives conscious that their own Church is not allowed or does not want to defend them.

For this reason I have decided to offer help everytime justice is violated in connection with the faith or the Church. Anyone who fails to assert one's right through normal channels, or with the help of one's own Church pastor, has the opportunity to appeal directly to me. With the help of relevant experts I will endeavor to intervene in his or her favor. It is necessary that outrages against believers disappear completely. I welcome any good news about cases settled directly by the authorities.

Brothers and sisters, in this important moment in our history let us combine courage with prudence, hope with patience, and truthfulness with love.

God bless you.

[Signed] Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, archbishop of Prague

[Dated] 23 April 1988

Memorial Ceremony Marks Liberation Victory
LD0505140288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1030 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] A memorial ceremony to mark the 43d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army took place today at the main cemetery for Soviet soldiers of the Soviet Army at the Olsany cemetery in Prague. The joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly, and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia was placed at the memorial to Soviet soldiers killed during the liberation of our homeland by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Party Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman and Miroslav Zavadil, candidate members of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Party Central Control and Audit Commission; Mikulas Beno and Frantisek Hanus, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Floreni, Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik, and Miroslav Stepan, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and other representatives. Officials at the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, led by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin, also honored the memory of members of the Soviet Army.

The Highest Czechoslovak party and state officials then placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Soviet Embassy Hosts Reception

LD060522388 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1930 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Petr Kostikov, the Soviet consul-general in Bratislava hosted a reception today to mark the 43d anniversary of the victory by the Soviet Union over fascist Germany. Present at the reception were Comrades Ignac Janak, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, and other representatives and officials of party and state bodies in Bratislava and the West Slovak region.

CPCZ CC Presidium Holds Session 6 May

LD0605144988 Prague CTK in English
1403 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium dealt here today with a government bill on social security, amendments to the economic code and other issues.

The bill on social security was discussed by the Presidium on January 6, 1988, in January and February it was discussed by all committees of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and by all committees of the Czech and Slovak National Councils. The debates resulted in a number of comments and suggestions. Many proposals have been approved as they can be implemented within financial resources but many would require increased expenditures which would exceed the country's present economic possibilities.

After its approval by the Federal Assembly the new law is expected to come into force on October 1, 1988. The implementation of provisions of the bill on social security will represent the amount of about 4,500 million crowns in 1989 and these expenditures will further increase in the following years.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium also dealt with amendments to the economic code worked out in connection with the process of restructuring the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia.

The Presidium stated that the amendments are in principle in tune with the demands of the reconstruction, that they are able to create such a situation in relations at the level of economic management that economic organizations will be given the necessary scope of economic autonomy and responsibility and such a situation in relations at the level of cooperation between economic and other socialist organizations that legal conditions will be created for independent and effective realization of results of economic activity of these organizations.

The Presidium further approved the convocation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Commission for Agriculture and Food to deal with the proposed restructuring of the economic mechanism of the agricultural-food complex.

The Presidium was informed of the participation of a Czechoslovak party and government delegation in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Afghan revolution, the results of an official visit to Egypt by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and the results of a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia by Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi.

Federal Assembly Adopts Resolution 3 May

AU0605145188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 May 88 p 1

["Federal Assembly Resolution on the Programmatic Statement of the CSSR Government"]

[Text] The Federal Assembly discussed the programmatic statement of the CSSR Government, presented by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, government premier, at the ninth joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations on 3 May 1988.

The Federal Assembly

1. States that the programmatic statement proceeds from the CSSR Government's work to date; from the program of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, restructuring, and the democratization of our society, approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress; and from its elaboration at the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions in particular; it specifies the tasks for ensuring the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan;

2. Recalls that, in accomplishing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we are neither increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the national economy as planned, nor are we achieving the planned growth in the national income. Because of the permanent conflict caused by our ensuring the volume of industrial production, while at the same time failing to reduce costs as planned, we have not provided for the necessary intensification of our national economy in either the creation of resources, or in their structure, quality, and utilization. Management standards and economic discipline have further deteriorated. This does not create favorable prerequisites for accomplishing the basic tasks set by the law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan;

3. Expects the CSSR Government to concentrate its attention particularly on:

—the exacting evaluation of developments leading to the failure to accomplish the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan; in doing this, it must focus its attention particularly on accelerating scientific-technical development, implementing new forms and methods of management and

planning, carrying out structural changes, improving the quality and technical standards of all products, enhancing our export capacity and its effectiveness, reducing the demands placed on materials and energy by our production, accelerating the growth of labor productivity, restructuring wholesale and procurement prices, improving supplier-consumer relations, reducing and effectively using stocks, and striving to fulfill the long-term program of specialization and cooperation within the framework of the CEMA countries;

—the systematic ensuring of society's comprehensive social advancement and the improvement of the people's living standards, above all by enforcing order in the wages policy, satisfying the citizens' needs, providing for regular deliveries to the domestic market, improving the quality of paid services, raising the standards of education and cultural life, and improving medical care and living environments;

—the development of work to prepare the draft of the Ninth 5-Year Plan and the Long-term Outlook of Socio-economic Development, the purpose of which will be to comprehensively develop man and his creative talents, improve the people's cultural and intellectual standards, and ensure social justice and the certainties of the citizens' lives;

—the ensuring of the security and defense ability of our state;

—the foreign-political effort within the framework of the coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community and, simultaneously, it must contribute to the achievement of common goals and initiatives which fully express the interests of our peoples;

—the consistent progress of restructuring in the central agencies, with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of their work;

—the planned rebuilding of the production base throughout our national economy, with the aim of accelerating intensification in all branches, primarily via modernization and a broad use of the knowledge of science and technology;

—the timely preparation of all legal amendments demanded by the current comprehensive restructuring of the CSSR's economic mechanism, in order to give the Federal Assembly deputies time to discuss the amendments with their voters, and to enable them to perform their constitutional mission in the legislative body both responsibly and up to the proper standards.

4. Instructs the Federal Assembly deputies to help implement the programmatic statement of the CSSR Government in their work, especially in their electorates, and to actively contribute toward developing the citizens' initiative in the accomplishment of tasks to restructure our economic mechanism and deepen socialist democracy;

5. Demands that the CSSR Government deal consistently with the resolutions adopted by the two chambers and the Federal Assembly Presidium with regard to its work;

6. Agrees with the programmatic statement of the CSSR Government and will regularly check on its implementation; and,

7. Includes with Article 36 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, gives its vote of confidence to the CSSR Government.

Concludes Session

AU0605184188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 May 88 p 1

[Marie Koenigova report: "Approval of International Documents; Ninth Federal Assembly Session Ends"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The CSSR Federal Assembly approved at its Ninth Session on Wednesday [4 May] the following international documents: Accord on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear or Radiation Accident; Treaty Between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on Legal Assistance and the Adjustment of Legal Relations in Civic, Family, Working, and Penal Matters; and an Accord on the System of Quality Assessment and Certification of Mutually Delivered Products. It also approved the government standpoint on the texts of accords and recommendations adopted at the 71st and 72d sessions of the International Labor Conference. [passage omitted]

In substantiating the treaty on legal assistance and on the adjustment of legal relations with the Polish People's Republic, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, stated that economic cooperation between our countries shows a marked dynamic growth: Today Poland is the CSSR's second largest partner in trade, and vice versa. The changes in social superstructure must correspond to the rate of economic cooperation, and the treaty which is being submitted here is a significant step in this direction. It provides new legal norms required by practice. It adjusts the problems of collision and jurisdiction in labor-related affairs, including problems of responsibility for violations of the commitments defined by the contract and legal order. It also contains instructions for handing over accused persons in connection with court prosecutions. In the individual spheres of legal relations, the treaty anchors specific forms of collaboration and assistance, thus strengthening the citizens' legal certainties.

Deputies Karel Michalski and Hana Kantorova, joint committee reporters, stressed that the stipulations of the treaty will help the citizens ascertain their precise rights and duties, and the appropriate agencies to make speedier and more effective decisions. [passage omitted]

The session was chaired by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; it was attended by Comrades Milos Jakes, Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Zavadil, Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Hanus, Marie Kabrhelova, Jindrich Polednik, and Miroslav Stepan.

Jakes Meets People's Party Delegation
LD0505213388 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, had a meeting today with a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party headed by Zbynek Zalman, the party's chairman, and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Zbynek Zalman briefed Milos Jakes on the activity of the Czechoslovak People's Party following its fourth congress in 1987, and particularly on the measures adopted by the party following this year's joint session of the Central Committees of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak National Fronts on activating the National Front and the organizations affiliated to it, and on increasing their role in shaping, implementing, and monitoring implementation of policy. He stated that the Czechoslovak People's Party unequivocally endorsed the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and firmly espoused the positions of the National Front. He conveyed the support of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Party for the policy of speeding up socioeconomic development in our country, for comprehensive restructuring and democratization, and their determination to take an active part in implementing the tasks mapped out.

Comrade Milos Jakes expressed his appreciation of the important part played by the Czechoslovak People's Party in building and developing socialism over the past 40 years. He thanked the party's functionaries and members for the work they are carrying out together with communists, members of other political parties, and citizens with no party affiliation on the broad democratic platform of the National Front. He stressed that now in particular, when we are embarking on profound revolutionary changes connected with economic and social restructuring, the importance of a common committed approach by the political parties and organizations of our National Front is increasing. It is exceptionally important, he stated, to conduct an open dialogue with the people; to know their views, interests, and needs; and jointly find ways of effectively tackling the tasks and problems so that we succeed in motivating the public on the broadest possible scale to become involved in the effort to elevate all aspects of the life of our society to a qualitatively higher level. That, he said, is the decisive condition for attaining our goals.

In a cordial talk, the participants at the meeting subsequently went on to talk about their findings and experiences in the varied activities of the bodies and organizations of the Czechoslovak People's Party, topical issues of socioeconomic development, the tasks and problems connected with the reorganization of the central bodies and enterprises, and their experiences in political education work.

Comrade Milos Jakes wound up by thanking the members and functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Party for their support for the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, and wished them further success in the concerted effort for the prosperity of our socialist homeland.

Foreign Ministry, FRG Hold Talks on UN
LD0605111388 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 6 May 88

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (ADN)—Two days of consultations and talks between representatives of the GDR Foreign Ministry and the FRG Foreign Ministry on the activity of the United Nations ended in Bonn today. The constructive exchange of views concentrated on the basic issues of international security, arms limitation, and disarmament, which will play an important role at the 3d UN special session on disarmament which begins at the end of May, and at the 43d UN General Assembly which begins in September.

The GDR delegation was led by Ambassador Dr Siegfried Zachmann, director of the GDR Foreign Ministry UN Department, and the FRG delegation by Ambassador Dr Hans-Peter Bazing of the Foreign Ministry.

Schuerer Receives USSR Planning Official
LD0605131388 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1137 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN)—In Berlin today Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Yuriy Chomenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission [post as received].

In the talk, the two sides noted how economic and scientific-technological cooperation is developing dynamically on the basis of guidelines set out in the meetings between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, and on the basis of other treaties and agreements, in particular the long-term program up to the year 2000, and is contributing to the increase of economic vigor in the GDR and the USSR.

It was stressed that growing importance, in the increasing links between the economies on the path toward comprehensive intensification, is attached to the accelerated development and application of key technologies and the introduction of scientific-technological top achievements.

Gerhard Schuerer and Yuriy Chomenko discussed measures for further implementation of agreements made during the visit of the GDR party and government delegation to the USSR in June, 1987. This concerns, in particular, tasks of long-term, targeted expansion of cooperation in science, technology, and production. At the same time, issues of the further implementation of mutual trade in the year 1988 and up to 1990 were discussed, as well as the development of direct relations between combines and enterprises of the GDR and their partners in the USSR.

Schabowski Continues Visit to Beijing
AU0605160688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 5 May 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Beijing (ADN)—On Wednesday [4 May] the SED delegation headed by Guenther Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, continued its exchange of experiences in the Chinese capital, which it had started the day before. The delegation, which is in Beijing at the invitation of the Municipal CPC Committee, visited a clothing factory and the party school of the Municipal CPC Committee. [passage omitted]

Mozambique's Mocumbi Meets With Fischer
AU0605153588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 5 May 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (AL.v)—The official talks between Oskar Fischer and Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, the ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, were continued on Wednesday [4 May].

The foreign ministers stressed with a single voice that a change for the better is beginning to show in international relations, on account of the Washington summit and the continuation of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Both politicians expressed their conviction that this also has favorable effects on the political solution of regional conflicts. The Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of nuclear intermediate-range and operational and tactical missiles offers a real chance of making the process of disarmament and detente permanent and irreversible. The foreign ministers expressed the expectation that the forthcoming summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow and the Third UN Special Conference on Disarmament will provide new impetus to these processes.

Oskar Fischer underlined the fact that the foreign ministers' conference in Sofia affirmed anew the determination of the Warsaw Pact states to advance from zero option to zero option, until the world is completely liberated from nuclear weapons. A joint target is to have the system of detente, based on the perpetuation of the threat of a nuclear war that extinguishes all life, give way to a comprehensive system of peace and international security. He briefed his Mozambican guest on the GDR's contribution to promoting security, trustful cooperation, and disarmament in the world.

Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi expressed his country's unlimited support for the constructive peace policy of the socialist countries. He stressed that all regions of the earth, and especially the south of Africa which is putting up an armed fight against racist and neocolonialist aggressive gangs, are interested in peace and security.

Concluding their talks, Oskar Fischer and Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi stated with satisfaction that both sides agreed on all the questions discussed.

On Wednesday morning the Mozambican politician had been received by Hannelore Mensch, first deputy mayor of Berlin, in the Red Town Hall. Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi entered his name in the Golden Book of Berlin.

Departs 5 May

LD0505201388 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1756 GMT 5 May 88

[Excerpt] Berlin, 5 May (ADN)—Mozambique Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi ended his official visit to the GDR today. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. [passage omitted]

Kessler Receives Mongolian Military Delegation

AU0605182588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 5 May 88 p 2

[Text] Ellenburg (ADN)—A comradeship-in-arms meeting at the "Harry Kuhn" Military College of the Air Force and Air Defense Command in Bad Dueben was the highlight on Wednesday [4 May], the third day of the visit to the GDR by a military delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic. The members of the training institution gave a cordial welcome to Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Mongolia; and other members of the Mongolian delegation. The meeting was also attended by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, and Luwssanshamzin Udwal [spelling as published], the Mongolian People's Republic's charge d'affaires ad interim in the GDR. After the anthems of the People's Republic of Mongolia and the GDR had faded away, Army General Heinz Kessler addressed the meeting. The Mongolian delegation's visit is a new firm link in the chain of friendship that has linked the two states and their armies for decades. The fraternal relations are based on the joint ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism as well as the well-founded policy of the SED and MPRP aimed at the well-being of the working people, protection of peace, and security of the peoples. Touching on the joint responsibility for peace in Europe and all over the world, the speaker stressed the resolve of the members of the National People's Army to continue, at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces, to reliably protect, at all times, the achievements of socialism on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Colonel General Yondon conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the Mongolian people and their soldiers. The friendship with the GDR and the other socialist states as well as their armies is deeply rooted in the Mongolian People's Republic. It is an important basis for successful advancement on the road to socialism. His country is working with resolve for the strengthening of security and trust among the peoples of the world. Like the soldiers of the National People's Army, the Mongolian brothers-in-arms will honorably fulfill their humanist pledge in the interests of peace, he assured, amid the participants' applause.

Warrant officer candidate Udo Boettcher promised to finish his studies at the military college with outstanding grades. This is his contribution to the National People's Army's defense capability, he pointed out.

In the morning the Mongolian military delegation visited the "Fritz Schmenkel" fighter aircraft wing.

Axen, Perez De Cuellar Meet at UN

LD0705021288 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 2104 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] UN/New York, 6 May (ADN)—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met at UN headquarters in New York on Friday for an exchange of views on topical problems of international development.

Hermann Axen conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which were similarly reciprocated.

The GDR politician explained in detail the responsible peace policy of the GDR. Since its foundation it has been the aim of the GDR's foreign policy work to contribute to securing world peace, disarmament, and peaceful, fruitful international cooperation. The GDR's backing for dialogue and understanding has been constantly gaining in scope and weight in this nuclear, space age. The GDR is interested in cooperation and peaceful coexistence, in a balance of interests, and in practical cooperation with all states and peoples.

The international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones, to which the GDR issued invitations to its capital for June 1988, also serves this aim. It was the concern of this comprehensive exchange of views to make a contribution to the worldwide process of securing peace and consolidating international security on the concrete issue of nuclear weapon-free corridors, zones, and regions. The great interest so far announced and the international response to this initiative strengthened the GDR in its belief that small states and peoples, too, can and must contribute effectively to the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Perez de Cuellar expressed thanks for the invitation made by the highest representative of the GDR and assessed the initiative for this meeting as extraordinarily timely and useful. He hoped that the impetus to be expected from the discussions also would have a positive effect on the work of the United Nations.

The aim pursued by this conference, to further unite all forces backing the banishment of nuclear war, fully accorded with the main task of the United Nations.

The GDR, the UN secretary general emphasized, was among those in the world organization that worked consistently and constructively for the consolidation of peace and international cooperation. A vivid testimony to this fact was the course of the 42d UN General Assembly and the preparations for the 3d UN Special Session on Disarmament. Hary Ott, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent representative at the United Nations, and Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy department head at the SED Central Committee, took part in the talk. Earlier, Hermann Axen took up an invitation from the influential New York Council on Foreign Relations for an exchange of thoughts. The guest had the opportunity to explain the GDR's standpoint on international developments, particularly disarmament problems in Europe, and he answered numerous questions.

Axen Meets US Communist Leader in New York
LD0705200088 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1729 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] New York, 7 May (ADN)—Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party USA in New York today for a comradely exchange of views. Fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were conveyed by Hermann Axen, were reciprocated by Gus Hall.

Gus Hall expressed his great satisfaction with Hermann Axen's talks with leading representatives of the U.S. administration and Congress. This demonstrated the growing respect the GDR is enjoying in the United States as a result of its constructive foreign policy, and its stable political and economic development.

The two sides assessed that a series of positive changes have taken place in the international situation, but that steadfast efforts by all forces of reason and realism are still required to continue the disarmament process.

Hermann Axen explained the GDR's wide-ranging activities for the promotion of disarmament, trust, and cooperation in Europe and the world. Gus Hall reported on the complex struggle of the U.S. fraternal party for the implementation of basic human rights, the lasting preservation of world peace, and for guaranteeing work and education for all citizens. He also stressed that the

steadfast policy of peace and disarmament of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states met with great sympathy among the U.S. population. The Communist Party regards it as its main task to work, together with all forces interested in peace and disarmament, toward averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Hermann Axen and Gus Hall praised the close, trusting relations between the SED and the Communist Party USA, and underlined the two parties' intention to continue to deepen their ties in the spirit of internationalist solidarity.

Paper Condemns FRG Weapons Development
LD0705102188 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0119 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN)—"In the FRG, the green light is on for the most expensive arms project so far," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in a commentary on Saturday. "That is, for the development and production of the 'Jaeger-Hunter 90,' and thus for the squandering of billions which could be put to better use to eliminate unemployment."

The project was justified by the "threatening situation in Europe," and by the apparently superior "attack capacity of the Warsaw Pact."

Federal Defense Minister Woerner "is deliberately lying. There is no increasing threat from the Warsaw Pact. Rather, the opposite: at Waren, an FDGB holiday home is coming into being where nuclear missiles were once deployed—they have been withdrawn ahead of schedule in accordance with the agreement on medium-range missiles between the USSR and the United States. And the Warsaw Pact offered NATO other zero solutions and radical reductions in other types of weapons, too, at their Berlin summit a year ago.

"On the agenda is the proposal of socialism to liberate our world from all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. This corresponds to the vital interests of people, particularly in the two German states, who wish that war never again emanates from German soil. Does Bonn want to make people believe that peace can be created with the 'Jaeger-Hunter 90' and more and more new weapons? And finally: How many new jobs could be created with the DM 50 billion?"

SED Message to Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov
LD0805233388 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1700 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have conveyed the following state telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary

of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Fatherland War and of the liberation of the German people from fascism, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the whole Soviet people, the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

It is everlastingly rooted in the consciousness of the GDR people that the Soviet Union and its glorious army achieved through the destruction of Hitlerite fascism a world historic deed of liberation which opened up to the German people, too, the prospect of a peaceful and dignified existence.

Our people have used the opportunity offered through the 8th May 1945, and under the leadership of the SED have forever taken the path of socialism, peace, and international understanding. It fills us with deep satisfaction that close and fraternal relations exist between the GDR and the USSR in all areas of social life. Their continuous further development and all-around deepening are and will remain a prime concern of the SED and of our socialist state and its citizens.

As a result of the persistent struggle by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, a change for the better is beginning to emerge in international relations following years of increasing confrontation. The GDR will continue to work through a policy of dialogue and cooperation with all forces of reason and realism for the realization of the socialist peace strategy.

The communists and all citizens of the GDR are following in a spirit of fraternal and internationalist solidarity the diverse efforts of the Soviet people to realize the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. We are deeply convinced that the solution of the tasks aimed at improving the socialist social order and the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union will bring fully to bear the driving forces inherent in socialism, and will strengthen its influence in the world. We wish the glorious CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people from our whole hearts much success in this creative work in the interest of peace and socialism.

'Arafat Thanks Honecker for Condolences
AU0905092688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 6 May 88 P 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated in a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council: "On

behalf of our Palestinian-Arab people, on behalf of my brothers, the members of the PLO Executive Committee, and the members of the Central Committee of the Fatah Palestinian National Liberation Movement, and on my own behalf I would like to express to you, Your Excellency, to your esteemed Government, and your friendly people, our deep gratitude and high esteem for your comradely condolences on the martyr's death of Brother Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), PLO deputy military commander, and his heroic comrades."

Referring to the detestable act, Yasir 'Arafat said: "This Zionist terror is the insuperable obstacle to the implementation of just peace in the region." He affirmed that the Palestinian people will continue, in an untiring and determined way, their just fight for the restoration of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, self-determination, and the founding of their independent state. Yasir 'Arafat concluded by wishing Erich Honecker health and success in leading the friendly GDR people in implementing the targets they have set for progress and prosperity.

Liberation of Berlin From Nazis Commemorated

Honecker Attends Event

LD0605173688 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1522 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN)—A festive event held in Berlin today commemorated the anniversary of the liberation, 43 years ago on 8 May, of the German people from Hitlerite fascism. Invitations to the celebration were extended by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR National Council of the National Front. The participants at the ceremony, held at the German State Opera in Unter den Linden, welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, other members of the Party and State leadership, and representatives of the USSR and its armed forces, who took their places together with meritorious working people, members of the National People's Army, and veterans of the workers' movement.

The festive address was delivered Guenther Kleiber, SED Politburo member and deputy premier.

Anniversary Meeting Held

LD0705193388 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1532 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Wuensdorf, 7 May (ADN)—A festive event given for the commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany was held in Wuensdorf today, devoted to the 43d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, and the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism. The members of the

Soviet Army received a congratulatory message from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, signed, to tumultuous applause, by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

The participants conveyed warm greetings to the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, and Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The meeting was held at the officers' building. At the beginning of the ceremony, the GDR and Soviet national anthems were played. The event was attended by other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee and representatives of social organizations.

Those who took their places on the podium alongside the other guests were Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany; Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative to the GDR National People's Army of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The congratulatory message from the GDR party and state leadership was conveyed by Army General Heinz Kessler. It states: "Led by the party of Lenin, the glorious Soviet Army made the decisive contribution to smashing Hitlerite fascism. Our people will always honor the memory of the Soviet liberators."

The GDR people have steadfastly utilized the opportunity offered by the smashing of Hitlerite fascism, and established a stable, socialist state. "The working people of our country are implementing with success and vigor the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further shaping of developed socialist society, and are thus making their contribution to the consistent strengthening of the positions of peace and socialism."

The unwavering work of the CPSU and the Soviet people for implementing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress receives great attention in the GDR. The GDR working people wish the Soviet fraternal people many fresh successes in the interest of further strengthening socialism and increasing its attractiveness.

"The GDR fully and completely supports the USSR's far-reaching initiatives for preserving peace, continuing the disarmament process, and reducing confrontation. It is undertaking everything possible to resourcefully translate our community's peace policy into practice through an active policy of dialogue," it stresses. In close class brotherhood and brotherhood in arms with the glorious Soviet Army and the armed forces of the other Warsaw Pact states, the National People's Army and the other

armed organs of the GDR will continue to reliably uphold their duty for the strengthening of the socialist defense alliance, and for the sure protection of peace and socialist achievements.

The GDR party and state leadership warmly thanks the members of the Soviet Army, who are performing their responsible service on GDR territory, for their active work in deepening the fraternal friendship between the GDR and the USSR, and wishes them continued success in the execution of their military mission.

In his festive address, Army General Boris Snetkov described the victory over fascist Germany as a further act of world historic importance after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people and their armed forces, under the leadership of the party of Lenin, had performed an immortal service in heroic and selfless struggles in saving the future of the European nations and world civilization from fascist barbarism. In the spirit of their fathers, the present-day generation of soldiers are protecting socialist achievements and peace. In this, the members of the group of Soviet forces in Germany, who work closely with their class brothers and comrades-in-arms in the National People's Army, have achieved exemplary training results. The speaker thanked the GDR party and state leadership, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for their consistent support and assistance.

Kleiber Gives Address

LD0705210588 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1604 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN)—"Eight May has been commemorated in the annals of world history in bold letters for 43 years. In those spring days of 1945 the Red Army soldiers Yegorov and Kantaria hoisted the victory flag on the Reichstag building in Berlin. It proclaimed the victory achieved by the Soviet Union and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition." These remarks were made by SED Politburo member Guenther Kleiber in his address at the festive event marking the 43d anniversary of the liberation of Berlin on Friday. It was at the same time a symbol of the new springtime among nations, which introduced massive social changes, led to the development of the socialist world order, and marked out the future into the next millenium.

"Eight May also became the day of liberation from Nazi tyranny for the German people," the speaker said, stressing: "The further away we are from these days, which changed the world, the more aware we become of their significance and the more clearly we see our responsibility for ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil. Peace, and peace again has since then always been the foremost principle of our policy."

The victory of the peoples of the Soviet Union and their allies over fascism found worthy acknowledgement in the appeal of 11 June 1945 by the German Communist Party Central Committee. "We made use of the historic opportunity and advanced successfully along this new path," Kleiber said.

Looking back on more than 4 decades one can state today that the path travelled in that period was not free of dangers and obstacles. Kleiber said:

"Forty-three years of peace in Europe became possible because with socialism a new social order was established which needs peace and creates peace.

"Forty-three years of peace in Europe were possible because the Soviet Union was able to break the U.S. nuclear monopoly and—supported by the other socialist states—struggled selflessly for the development of military-strategic parity.

"Forty-three years of peace in Europe were possible because the united strength of the socialist states and all forces on the entire continent which acted with reason and realism defended peace, which was repeatedly under extreme threat, with courage and determination, and prevented the use of arms.

"Forty-three years of peace are a reality because even in complicated periods, statesmanlike wisdom and reason maintained the upper hand, and because dialogue and understanding prevailed against confrontation and tensions.

"Based on the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and on the peace program of the socialist community, the GDR backs with great commitment the use of political dialogue to secure peace and to avert the danger of nuclear war," the SED Politburo member emphasized.

This concept has taken shape in policy as a coalition of the forces of reason and realism. It determines the thinking and actions of the SED. This can also be recognized in the numerous meetings which the representatives of the GDR have had in recent years with leading statesmen from all continents.

"Today a change for the better is beginning to emerge in international relations. With the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, for the first time in the history of mankind a process of effective disarmament has been set in motion in which the interests of the sides are taken into account".

At the forefront now—particularly in Europe—is the need to turn away from nuclear confrontation to nuclear disarmament. "The GDR is cooperating constructively in this. We are in favor of the full implementation of the treaty on intermediate-range missiles. Through the early withdrawal of Soviet operational and tactical missiles

from the territory of the GDR, agreed on between the USSR and the GDR and already completed, we have made our own highly regarded contribution to this effort. In the meantime, the first of the withdrawn operational and tactical missiles have been exploded at the destruction site in the Soviet Union, which makes it clear to all the world that we are serious about disarmament," Guenther Kleiber said.

"It gives us satisfaction that the disarmament concession made by us is praised worldwide as a gesture of goodwill and as a trust-building measure. The United States with its allies should follow this example quickly," Kleiber continued.

Like the other states of the socialist alliance, the GDR is in favor of new agreements following the first step. "On the agenda are the halving of strategic offensive weapons, prevention of an arms race in space, and a ban on all nuclear tests".

Kleiber said the peoples of the world are at the present time once again looking with full confidence to Moscow. "They expect that at the forthcoming fourth meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan agreements will come about aimed at further radical disarmament measures." Of particular significance would be an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of the two states, while observing the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed in 1972.

The GDR supports expanding nuclear disarmament in Europe without delay to other areas, and also reducing and finally completely eliminating nuclear weapons systems with ranges less than 500 kilometers.

"The proposal submitted by Erich Honecker in his letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that both German states work for progress in this area in line with the opportunities opened to them, maintains its validity. In order to advance further on these matters, the GDR, like all the states of the Warsaw Pact, regards the earliest possible commencement of negotiations on a fundamental reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals as equally necessary as a start to negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons and the nuclear components of dual application systems.

"Our aim is to completely eliminate all nuclear weapons as quickly as possible from our continent," Guenther Kleiber said. An increase in security in as many regions as possible and in as many areas as possible must be achieved through disarmament. As well as global solutions, partial steps are also possible and necessary for this. "In this spirit the states of the Warsaw Pact have submitted a series of additional initiatives. For instance,

the GDR and the CSSR have for years backed a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe and a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. Both initiatives are gaining in topicality."

In a few weeks the International Meeting on Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones will take place in Berlin at the initiative of the GDR. "We are certain that broad exchange of experiences on ideas, projects and realities concerning nuclear-free zones in the world will give a new impetus to the struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Nuclear-free zones can be a path to that elimination."

Fully in this spirit, the appeal for the meeting stated: "The peoples wish nothing more urgently than peace. It is the greatest possession of mankind...We address the request to the representatives of different political and religious views, of the most varied professions and of all generations on all continents, to support the preparation of this international meeting, at which a business-like and open dialogue for peace and disarmament is to be conducted."

The speaker noted that in view of the difficulties which have emerged at the negotiations of the Geneva disarmament conference on a global chemical weapons plan, a chemical weapon-free zone should be formed without delay in central Europe, thus applying in advance the parts of the treaty on the worldwide prohibition of these weapons already agreed upon in Geneva, particularly those regarding verification. The speaker also noted that the governments of the GDR and the CSSR have proposed to the FRG the commencement of official negotiations.

The GDR is in favor of ensuring security and life for all peoples by means of consistent disarming, elimination of mistrust, comprehensive cooperation, and use of political dialogue for clarification and solution of all problems, Kleiber stressed. "The GDR considers it necessary for the Vienna CSCE review meeting to make a contribution toward this goal through the early signing of a substantive and balanced document."

The GDR regards the comprehensive system of world peace and international security proposed by the socialist states as a good basis for the developing and deepening international dialogue, and for preservation of peace and solution of the problems facing mankind. It is prepared to collaborate actively in strengthening all pillars of this system—military-political, economic, ecological, cultural, and humanitarian.

"An encouraging example of how goodwill, reason and realism can solve even the most complicated issues is the recent signing of the agreement for political settlement of the Afghanistan situation".

"Our solidarity is extended to the states and peoples of Latin America striving for independence and democracy. The self-sacrificing struggle of the Nicaraguan people and the actions of their government, which are characterized by a great sense of responsibility, are a constructive contribution to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America and thus to the safeguarding of world peace," the GDR politician said.

The conflict in the Persian Gulf continues to harbor great dangers. "The GDR appeals to all states involved to halt hostilities and settle the conflict through negotiations, the results of which should take into account the legitimate interests of the sides concerned. It supports the relevant steps of the Security Council and the UN secretary general. Filled with revulsion, we condemn the continued flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of international law by the Israeli occupation forces in the occupied Arab territories. The GDR stands in firm solidarity alongside the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination and to repel Israel's policy of aggression and occupation. It reaffirms its view that the convening of an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with equal participation of the PLO, is urgent and indispensable."

Kleiber described the terrorism of the apartheid regime in South Africa as an anachronism. "We stand in solidarity alongside all those who are fighting for a united, democratic, and nonracist South Africa, and for the independence of Namibia. We condemn most strongly the murderous campaigns of South African troops and South Africa-backed gangs against Mozambique, Angola, and other states, and demand that they be stopped immediately."

The line of close class solidarity between the communist party of Germany and of the Soviet Union is one of unbroken continuity. "It fills us with real satisfaction that the close alliance of the best sons of the German people with the Soviet Union developed especially in revolutionary times, and in the direct struggle, and this finds particularly visible expression in the course of the almost 40-year history of the GDR," the speaker stressed. "With the creative activity of our Marxist-Leninist Party, which leads right into the present, and which supports the well-being of our people, we are also fulfilling the legacy of the Spartacus fighters under Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The mighty popular uprising of almost 70 years ago finally brought the longed-for peace. Inspired by the GOSR, and developed and steered in the fire of the November Revolution, the Communist Party of Germany was constituted at the turn of the year 1918-19." Kleiber called the founding of the party a "turning point in the history of the German labor movement."

The inestimable help given us by the Soviet Union in all phases of workers' and peasants' development will never

be forgotten. "On this basis we established a new socialist society in the hardest conflicts with the opponents of the new order and notwithstanding incessant imperialist disruptive maneuvers," Guenther Kleiber stressed.

In the 43 years since May 1945 a politically stable, internationally respected and dynamically developing state has arisen in which industry, science, and culture serves the well-being of the entire people. "It is part of the foundation of our state that socialist democracy is always aimed at winning all citizens of our land for active collaboration in the planning, management, and further shaping of the socialist society. This characterizes the social practice of our country and underscores its stable development. We firmly adhere to this proven principle and in this spirit our socialist democracy is irreplaceable."

"Looking forward to new, complicated, but fine tasks we can, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, take as our starting point a proven social strategy," the speaker said. "At the center of it is the unity of economic and social policy, intensively expanded reproduction, the linking of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism and the development and perfection of socialist democracy, and the consolidation of socialist state power."

The active democratic collaboration of the working people is increasingly leading to the face of socialism being fashioned in an ever better and more attractive manner.

A constant process of creative searching for the best ways in each case for solving new tasks and problems is taking place. Time and again it is a matter of finding the answers to the questions posed by life and carefully preparing and taking the necessary decisions.

"We are maintaining dynamic growth and ensuring high efficiency. We guarantee full employment and increasing prosperity. We guarantee a high level of education and we are struggling for further flourishing of the economy and culture. This policy has borne good fruit, and we are continuing it for the happiness and well-being of all citizens.

"For our party and for our republic the rebuilding of the country and the establishment of the developed socialist society became reality only thanks to the indestructible fraternal bond and close cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the Soviet Union." This cooperation has reached a unique extent, breadth, and depth.

"Our alliance is based on decades of the joint struggle of the revolutionary forces of the two peoples. It finds its continuation in the close and friendly collaboration of our parties, peoples, and states in all spheres of social life and in international affairs.

"We regard cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and socialist economic integration as an objective requirement for the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and as a contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community."

The GDR supports the measures intended to further improve cooperation in CEMA. They are directed toward raising the proven cooperation of the member-countries, which is imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism, to a higher level. "We see them as a decisive basis for continuing our proven course of the unity of economic and social policy."

Together with the fraternal socialist countries the GDR is making every effort to strengthen socialism in the world and to increase its attractiveness. "We are convinced," Guenther Kleiber said, "that the CPSU will succeed in tapping all the potential inherent in socialism and in accelerating socio-economic development. This will help to a decisive degree to strengthen the influence of socialism on international developments and to create the conditions for implementing the peace policy with even greater emphasis. We say no to the plans of yesterday's men, who still find it difficult to draw the lessons of history and who, overtly or covertly in league with the nucleus of the military-industrial complex, want to hold fast to both nuclear and conventional deterrents. We say yes and a thousand times yes to the constructive proposals of the USSR and the other countries of our community."

Premier Willi Stoph Presents Youth Awards
LD0705152188 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1316 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN)—GDR Premier Willi Stoph praised the creativity, initiatives, and diligence of young people in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on Saturday. He said at an awards ceremony that it could be stated with satisfaction that FDJ members are resolutely implementing their pledge and stand today, as in the past 4 decades of the development and growth of the GDR, in the front ranks of the builders of socialism.

Three hundred youth brigades and young research collectives in the FDJ were awarded the honorary title "outstanding GDR youth collective" at the ceremony staged by the Council of Ministers, the FDJ Central Council and the FDGB National Executive to mark the "week of young people and athletes." Thirteen communities were awarded the title "youth village."

Israel's Peres Stops Over, Meets With Leaders

*LD0905091488 Budapest MTI in English
0755 GMT 9 May 88*

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—On May 8-9 Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, president of the Israel Labour Party, paid a visit to Budapest on his own initiative, en route to the Madrid conference of the Socialist International, and held unofficial talks with Hungarian leaders.

TANJUG Reports Grosz, Peres Meet

*LD0905135288 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1148 GMT 9 May 88*

[Text] Budapest, Tel Aviv, May 9 (TANJUG)—Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres yesterday held informal talks with Hungarian officials in Budapest.

Peres goes to a meeting of the Socialist International in Madrid from Budapest, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

Budapest claims that Peres arrived at his own initiative while a TANJUG correspondent in Tel Aviv reports that Hungary demanded that the visit be held in secrecy until Peres' actual arrival. Hungary in fact threatened to cancel the visit should anything concerning it be announced beforehand.

Peres, according to unofficial reports conferred with Karoly Grosz, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi in Budapest. The talks are assumed to have focused on the Mid-East peace process and relations between Israel and East European countries.

Peres is the first Israeli foreign minister since the 1967 breach in diplomatic relations to visit an East European country, excluding Romania which never broke off relations with Tel Aviv.

Budapest and Tel Aviv maintained economic, cultural, sports and other contacts after breaking off diplomatic relations. So-called offices for protecting the interests of either side were opened in Budapest and Tel Aviv in March this year.

MTI Notes Kadar Interview on U.S. TV

*LD0805192588 Budapest MTI in English
1807 GMT 8 May 88*

[Text] Washington, May 8 (MTI)—Many American television stations broadcast on Sunday afternoon the interview which Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, gave to prominent American television personality John McLaughlin, carried in his programme "One-on-One", which is one of the most watched political programmes in the United States.

In the interview Janos Kadar discussed in detail the home, political and economic state of Hungary, the preparations for the forthcoming National Conference of the HSWP, and the economic and political reforms. Answering questions, he set forth his views on the new initiatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and of Mikhail Gorbachev, stressing that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union considerably promote the continuation of the Hungarian reforms.

The interview will also be broadcast later on by several other networks that belong to the Public Broadcasting System.

Protest for Rights in Hungary, Romania Noted

*LD0805204388 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 May 88*

[Text] In the West German capital several hundred people have held a demonstration, demanding an improvement to the situation of Hungarians in Transylvania and the guaranteeing of the human rights of every national minority in Romania. The participants in the demonstration called on West European governments and international organizations to pledge solidarity with the case of minorities in Transylvania.

After the meeting, held in the main square of central Bonn, the participants marched to the Romanian Embassy with their banners, where they voiced their demands also in Romanian.

Grosz Continues Official Visit to UK

More on Meeting With Howe

*LD0505110988 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 May 88*

[Report over the telephone from London by Gabor Bankuti]

[Text] The Prime Minister's official program started this morning. A few steps from London's most beautiful park, St. James, is Carlton Gardens, where house number one is the residence of the current British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. This is where Karoly Grosz went at 0815 local time, 0915 Hungarian time.

In accordance with British custom, this is where Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe hosted a working breakfast. He visited Budapest last year, when an agreement was signed on the mutual protection of investments.

At an initial smaller meeting, in the company of Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and the two ambassadors, the two foreign ministers held an informal exchange of opinions on Hungary's economic situation, and Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a few interesting details on how they managed to restructure British industry.

After 45 minutes, they were joined by Ferenc Bartha, secretary of state for trade, and Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister for culture and education, to review bilateral cooperation. This exchange of opinions lasted 75 minutes.

Karoly Grosz spoke with appreciation about the historic role undertaken by Great Britain in the eighties in the smoothing of East-West relations.

During the talks, it was emphasized by both sides that economic relations must be improved. Sir Geoffrey Howe said that economic relations should be raised to the level of political relations, but for this, in his opinion, the Hungarian side must create attractive conditions for British investors. Sir Geoffrey Howe emphasized that cooperation between Great Britain and Hungary, between British and Hungarian enterprises, particularly in the more modern forms, is not just a Hungarian but also a joint interest.

Karoly Grosz then returned to the Hyde Park Hotel, where a good 30 minutes ago he was visited by Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock. Talks between the two of them will, according to the agenda, last for a few more minutes, for at precisely 1230 the leaders of the Confederation of British Industry are expecting the head of the Hungarian Government.

After the talks with representatives of British industry, Sir David Nickson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, will give a luncheon in honor of the guests, which will also be attended by business leaders who are accompanying Karoly Grosz.

Meets International Press 6 May
*LD0605191888 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 May 88*

[Correspondent Gabor Bankuti report from London]

[Text] Premier Karoly Grosz visited London's two stock exchanges today. He visited the Houses of Parliament where he met with Robert Adley, head of the British-Hungarian parliamentary group, and then Bernard Weatherill, speaker of the House of Commons. The subject was of course cooperation. A factor in the good atmosphere of the discussions was that the British House of Commons has undertaken with members of the Hungarian National Assembly to jointly prepare the centenary celebrations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and in the near future a British delegation will return the Hungarian Parliamentary delegation's visit.

At noon Robert Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of the Bank of England, gave a luncheon in honor of the Hungarian premier, which was attended by members of the entourage and leaders of the British banking world.

Perhaps it is not uninteresting that Istvan Szechenyi also paid a visit to the building in 1815, and this is what he wrote in his diary: Everything which could be looked at and understood in a moment was shown by the bank's director and explained. This statement could also describe today's meeting. From the bank our premier went to Mansion House, opposite the bank, where he met with the Lord Mayor, Sir Greville Spratt.

I am reporting all this from the ballroom of Karoly Grosz's residence, the Hyde Park Hotel, where the international press conference is about to begin.

[Begin Grosz recording] Ladies and gentlemen, I would first of all like to thank you for coming here. This is the first visit by a Hungarian Premier to the United Kingdom since World War II. This visit fits into the series of high-level Hungarian-British meetings which began with the visit by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Budapest in February 1984, and which continued with Janos Kadar's return visit in October 1985.

These visits gave significant impetus to the development of relations between our respective countries; they contributed to the enlivening of the East-West dialogue and to the strengthening of confidence. This is essentially what we expected, and now I can tell you that this is what we have got out of this present visit. These meetings have convinced me that in British political and economic circles, in British cultural and scientific life, there is extremely great interest in the Hungarian People's Republic, and I have also sensed that they are well-informed about our life, our achievements, and problems. I consider this an honor and the fact that I sensed not only interest but also sincere sympathy fills me with hope. And this is extremely important to us because our country, because of its well-known endowments, owing to its openness, is extremely dependent on the outside world, and it must rely on international relations.

The Correspondent of the London Paper THE GUARDIAN, and several other British journalists asked whether the personnel changes in Hungary had been discussed in the course of the London talks, and whether Janos Kadar would remain at the head of the Party.

[Begin Grosz recording] We did not discuss the question of the leadership, but we did talk about the forthcoming party conference, which is to be held on 20 May. Janos Kadar is the most outstanding personality in Hungarian political public life. He undertook an outstanding role in the development and welfare of the Hungarian people. He is still very active, and plays a marked role in the development of Party policy.

Janos Kadar offered to retire in 1972. At that time the Central Committee did not accede his request. The custom in the Hungarian party is that before a party

conference the Central Committee appoints a committee, whose task it is to prepare the personnel changes. The members of the current leadership do not participate in this committee.

I cannot answer the question what conclusion the committee will reach. The Central Committee has taken Janos Kadar's 1972 request off the agenda. Knowing Janos Kadar, he will not repeat his request. However, I know that he always finds it natural to accept the recommendation and the decision of the cadre preparation committee.

Those who are familiar with the career of Janos Kadar know that his conduct has always been led not by his personal fate, but by the interest of the party and of the people. However, I would like to point out to you that this principle applies to everyone in today's Hungarian Party Leadership. [end recording]

More on Press Conference

LD0705134888 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0650 GMT 7 May 88

[Program entitled: "Foreign Observer: Summary of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz' London Press Conference" introduced by correspondent Bankuti; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Grosz] "This visit fits into the series of high-level meetings which began with the visit by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Budapest in February 1984, and which continued with Janos Kadar's return visit in October 1985." [passage omitted]

[Bankuti] How did his negotiating partners view the reform process unfolding in the socialist countries? What was the Hungarian prime minister's opinion about the developments in Poland?

[Grosz] "Among other things I have to say that our judgments differ on how realistic and difficult are the changes taking place in the socialist world order. The prime minister is hopeful that the Gorbachev line, the Gorbachev endeavor, will succeed. We have faith that it will succeed. We are convinced that this endeavor is irreversible.

"I personally regret the events happening in Poland. They may make the situation of our Polish friends difficult, but they cannot stop, at most they can slow down, the reform process unfolding in the socialist world or in Hungary."

[Bankuti] What is Karoly Grosz's opinion about the situation of Hungarians living in Hungary and Hungarian-Romanian relations?

[Grosz] "We consider the differences of view that exist between the policies, domestic and foreign policies, of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian

practice as regrettable. In our judgement every country, socialist and nonsocialist alike, must guarantee the rights of the nationalities living there to foster their own cultural traditions, language, and all the values which reinforce the spiritual identification with the mother nation. Today there are many among the Hungarian-speaking citizens living in Romania who are of the opinion that their rights are not secured and therefore want to resettle in Hungary. We are at their disposal. We support them with our modest material means. At the same time we loudly proclaim that every man, every nationality, must find their prosperity in their land of birth.

[Pinter] "I am Dezso Pinter, from MAGYAR HIRLAP. I would like to ask the prime minister what opinions he heard during his talks in London regarding the current Hungarian system. How do your partners here view the Hungarian political practice?"

[Grosz] "As up-to-date, modern, one capable of renewal; as a political system which is open to all valuable ideas, which is ready to cooperate. They consider our political problems, our economic situation and its difficulties as temporary which can be solved. They have faith in the Hungarian leadership and are supporting our endeavors."

Comments on 'Young Democrats'

LD0605210088 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe
1900 GMT 6 May 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Gabor Bankuti reports from London: [passage omitted] In reply to a question by Gyorgy Krasso [Hungarian dissident, now living in London], who now lives abroad, Karoly Grosz said that the Hungarian political leadership has no intention of reappraising the events of 1956, but he did not deny the right of any scientific grouping to examine them. Gyorgy Krasso also asked a question in connection with the police warning given to the leaders of the Young Democrats. This is what the Hungarian premier said in reply:

[Begin Grosz Recording] The warning given to the Young Democrats was the most humane conduct possible on the part of the government. In their conduct, the Young Democrats violated the law on association. You are no doubt aware that a warning is not a judicial procedure or condemnation. Finally, as regards your question concerning the statement I gave to MAGYAR HIRLAP, and whether it contradicts my views on the reform, I can say the following: I respect other people's views on the pluralism of parties, organizations, trade unions, and youth organizations. At the same time I am perhaps justified to expect that others should respect my views. You cannot find a request in a newspaper which says that I demand that my standpoint be accepted. [end recording]

Thatcher on Hungarian Economy

LD0805170988 London Press Association in English
1723 GMT 8 May 88

["My Way—Thatcher Tells the Hungarians"—LPA headline]

[Text] The prime minister today told the Hungarian Government how to put its economy to rights—the Thatcher way.

Mrs Thatcher, speaking on Hungarian TV, interrupted her flow at one point to rebuke interviewer Mr Andre Aczel, telling him: "I detect a little bit of pessimism in your interviewing tone. It will not do."

He asked her, in the wake of her London talks with the Hungarian premier, Mr Karoly Grosz, what advice she would give to Hungarian reformers.

She replied: "They are absolutely right to get many of the decisions out of the way of the government because, you know, people can respond much, much more quickly to the conditions they see around them."

"They know the kind of goods they would like to buy and therefore they know the kinds of goods they would like to make."

"They recognise that you get on in life when you work hard and when you have got the incentives to do it, they will do it."

Mrs Thatcher also disclosed she once told Mr Gorbachev: "Look, the difficulties will come out first, the benefits will show later."

"If you want to go to a freer economy you can see from other freer economies the benefits you will get, but you have got to get over the difficulties first."

Grosz Quits London for Budapest

LD0705180588 Budapest MTI in English
1710 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who paid an official visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, returned to Budapest Saturday afternoon.

Karoly Grosz and the politicians who accompanied him on the visit were met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, minister of trade, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Peter Harborne, charge d'affaires and interim of the Budapest Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Assesses Results of Visit

LD0705194588 Budapest Television Service
in Hungary 1730 GMT 7 May 88

[Excerpts] Karoly Grosz has concluded his official visit and has returned from Britain. At the airport he was greeted by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several members of the government. Our reporters in London, Endre Aczel and Gabrob Edelenyi, have sent a detailed report on the London program, today as every day since Wednesday. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] When the program was over, virtually at the end of the visit, we asked Premier Karoly Grosz to step before our camera:

I know that it is not easy to reply to a question such as this one, but I shall ask you nevertheless: Has this 2 and 1/2 day visit to Great Britain, which was your first visit here, produced any tangible results.

[Grosz] Yes, it has. Perhaps one of the most essential ones is that significant decisions have come into being for easing the visa obligation; further, the economic leaders who were with us conducted discussions with their partners and in several areas it seems that we are on the threshold of agreements.

[Correspondent] Does the easing of the visa obligation also apply to individual travellers or just to official travellers?

[Grosz] Well, at this moment, only to official travellers, but we were given a promise that it will also be extended to individual travellers. The UK will examine ways of simplifying procedures, and how the deadline can be reduced.

[Correspondent] As far as I know they will not accept less than the 1,800 forints. [sentence as heard]

[Grosz] At the present time no, but I had the feeling that there is a willingness for this standpoint to be altered.

[Correspondent] What is the first, the freshest, impression which you bring home with you now?

[Grosz] Well, I am extremely satisfied with the discussions. Above all, I have to say that it was very gratifying to hear how much they value the results of the efforts made in the past years, and how many of them decidedly and unequivocally support our plans for the future. We managed to create a very honest mood at the discussions; we talked about every problem, every matter of concern. Therefore, I feel that its biggest value is that on basic issues we think in a similar way; there is agreement between us.

[Correspondent] I know, or we know, that specific economic issues and international economic issues also came up for discussion. On these issues, is there any result or rather any progress?

[Grosz] Well, first and foremost, it is of very, very, great significance for us that they support the Hungarian standpoint represented at the discussions connected with the European Common Market. On the other hand, we were given a promise—without our having requested it, of course—that the UK will also support our long-range agreements with the International Monetary Fund and our more topical discussions with the World Bank.

[Correspondent] How much is the British support worth?

[Grosz] A great deal. Great Britain plays a decisive role in the European Common Market, and we know—since this is one of the world's financial centers—that their sphere of influence extends far, both directly and indirectly.

[Correspondent] I know that the approach of the British leaders—not least of the prime minister—is as good as optimistic; on occasion she has said that we do not show enough optimism in our own affairs, and last time I said that this was rather peculiar. Would you say something about this?

[Grosz] I have to say that I also found that the prime minister has an extremely decisive, energetic, personality. I am of the view that she is a farseeing politician, who unequivocally represents the interests of Great Britain, which is natural. However, she thinks on a world scale and does not only concern herself with the problems of the present; it is evident that optimist plays a decisive role also in her line of thinking for the future, for the long-term. She believes that the development of the whole world, of bilateral relations, including the development of the Hungarian People Republic, are assured.
[end recording]

Varkonyi Begins Talks With Mozambique's Mucumbi
LD0605154288 Budapest MTI in English
1421 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)—As reported, Hungarian-Mozambican foreign ministerial talks opened in Budapest Friday.

The Hungarian negotiating group is headed by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and the Mozambican by Pascoal Manuel Mucumbi, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party. According to the MTI correspondent, at the conference, which was marked by a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, the Mozambican foreign minister detailed the complicated international situation of his country, the causes of difficulties, and the hazards posed by South Africa's

apartheid policy to the frontline countries, including Mozambique. He stressed his people are compelled to wage a sacrificing fight against the armed gangs supported by the Pretorian regime, and outlined the political, diplomatic, economic and defensive measures aimed at safeguarding the independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique and restoring the country. The foreign minister discussed in detail the foreign political endeavours of Mozambique to promote a just settlement of the crisis situation in South Africa and the early abolition of the apartheid policy. He pointed out the openness and activity of Mozambican foreign policy.

In connection with the South African region, Peter Varkonyi stated that responsibility for the present tense situation is held by the apartheid system and racist policy of the Pretorian Government which is opposed by the majority of the country and international public opinion and disregards the U.N. resolutions concerning the elimination of the apartheid policy and the granting of independence to the country. Hungary condemns the internal terror and external aggression of the Pretorian regime and its support given to the counter-revolutionary forces of Mozambique. To overcome tension in South Africa, it is necessary to look for the possibility of peaceful settlement by means of negotiations. The Hungarian foreign minister assured his guests of Hungary's support for the efforts of the Mozambican party and government to accomplish their internal tasks and for diplomatic moves towards settlement of the crisis situation.

On Friday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met the Mozambican foreign minister and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party at the Budapest headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee.

The talks covered the relations of the HSWP and Frelimo, the most important tasks facing the two parties, and a few international and African issues.

After the conference Matyas Szuros and Pascoal Manuel Muxumbi signed the work schedule of inter-party cooperation for the years 1988-90.

The meeting was attended by Gabog Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Jozsef Gyorko, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs department of the HSWP Central Committee, Felisberto Lukanga, head of the Mozambican Foreign Ministry Department for the Socialist Countries, Rodrigues Mondlane, deputy head of the Ideological Department of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, and Julio Braga, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Hungary.

Nemeth Receives Visitor
LD0605131388 Budapest MTI in English
1826 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, met the Mozambican foreign minister in the Parliament Building on Friday. In

the cordial meeting the president of the Presidential Council expressed the sympathy and solidarity of the Hungarian people with the endeavours of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He appreciated the achievements of the Mozambican people in the consolidation of independence, the peace-loving policy of the Mozambican Government, and its contribution to the solution of the problems on the African Continent and the just and peaceful settlement of the conflict in the South African region. Karoly Nemeth expressed the preparedness of Hungary to develop bilateral relations in compliance with mutual interests and possibilities.

Pascoal Manuel Mucumbi expressed thanks for the solidarity and support of the Hungarian people and reconfirmed that Mozambique would continue to strive for friendly cooperation with Hungary. The foreign minister presented to Karoly Nemeth the letter addressed by Head of State Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo Party, to Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary.

Present at the meeting were Peter Varkonyi, Felisberto Lukanga, Rodrigues Mondlane and Julio Braga.

Mucumbi Ends Visit, Departs

LD0705165888 Budapest MTI in English
1618 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)—Concluding his official visit to Hungary, Dr Pascoal Manuel Mucumbi, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, left Budapest Saturday afternoon.

The Mozambican foreign minister was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Romanian 'Territory Settlements' Program Noted

LD0805172188 Budapest MTI in English
1617 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, May 8 (MTI)—Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the government, has been chosen as president of the committee which is to work out a comprehensive submittal for territory settlement. The body was set up by the Executive Political Committee—reports the newspaper "SCINTEIA", and all other central Romanian newspapers.

As Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and head of state recently announced: Some 7,000 villages are to be eliminated and more than 500 so-called agricultural industrial centres set up in Romania. The programme is to be implemented in three stages until the year 2000. He also said

that the final resolution of measures on the "territory settlements" will be made by the Executive Political Committee and the Central Committee in the coming months.

The press has not carried the reaction of the population with respect to the liquidation of the villages. There are 13,000 villages in Romania at present, and 5,000 of these will remain according to programme as is known today. The rest will be liquidated, including the churches and the cemeteries, and transformed into ploughlands.

Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference

AU0605132888 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP
in Hungarian 5 May 88 pp 1,3

[Correspondents' report: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—Budget Reform Concepts—Stricter Conditions in Granting the Status of Holiday Resort—Increase in Private Housing Construction—Sales of State-Owned Apartments—Firm Stand Against Corruption—Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference"—in Budapest on 4 May]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] NEPSZAVA: Perhaps I am not the only one who thinks that the current state of skilled workers' training can be totally chaotic. I think that the change in the types of products to be manufactured particularly aggravates the problems. My question is the following: How does the government intend to modernize vocational training and adjust it to the present times?

[Banyasz] Indeed, it is much more difficult than we thought to evaluate the demands of the people's economy and of individual professions in practice, and it is particularly difficult to forecast what will be required of skilled workers in 3 or 4 years. It is also well known that it is difficult to coordinate the requirements of the individuals who choose a career with the demands of the people's economy. I must also add that, sometimes, it is very difficult to coordinate parents' demands with the needs of the people's economy. However, current planning is taking the employers' demands into consideration. [passage omitted]

MAGYAR HIRLAP: Nowadays, hardly a week passes without some corruption scandal being reported. What does the government intend to do about corruption?

[Banyasz] Indeed, we hear more about corruption today probably because the public opinion and the press follows these cases with greater attention now, given our current situation. As for the government efforts to control corruption, there is no special plan of action and I do not think we need one. Our authorities continue to consider a firm stand against corruption as a strict part of their everyday work and a natural part of their job. The government urges authorities to take a firm stand against all kinds of corruption. [passage omitted]

VESZPREMI NAPLO: At the beginning of April, the government asked enterprises to exercise restraint in increasing their prices. It seems that approval of this appeal lasted only a few days. In recent weeks, one can notice a steep increase in prices in Veszprem County and in other areas too. Several wholesale enterprises increased their prices 10-30 percent in Veszprem County 2 days ago. I do not know whether nationwide experiences are similar, but is the government aware of the situation and is it going to take steps to halt this unfavorable process?

[Banyasz] Since I am aware of the nationwide situation, I would beg to differ with you. Based on our experiences, self-restraint continues to characterize the overwhelming majority of our enterprises. The government is generally pleased with the correct enterprise attitude in this respect. It is true that, following the partial elimination of the obligation to announce price increases in advance, there were some price increases in April, but these do not threaten the 15 percent mark set for the entire year. [passage omitted]

Propaganda Officials on Party Conference
LD0905010088 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 1700 GMT 8 May 88

[Interview with Laszlo Karvalics, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department, and Gyorgy Lanyi, not further identified, by unidentified reporter on "The Week" program; individual interviewees unidentifiable throughout]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The national party conference, which is to open in 12 days, will be an important stage in our work of reform and, as we have learned, it will have wide-ranging, congress-like rights and authority. It is therefore understandable that in the national debate over the draft standpoint, which lasted several weeks, thousands of amendments were proposed all over the country. What will be the fate of the vast number of criticisms and observations? Will your voice, your suggestions, reach the forum which in the end will make the decisions? We discussed this with the leader and one of the members of the working group which does not interpret or select, but organizes the vast volume of observations for the party conference.

[First speaker] The debates went on in the basic branches; thereafter town party committees adopted their position regarding the observations voiced in the debates heard at the basic organizations; the county party committees similarly summarized the experiences, and also stated what they supported from among the views that had been expressed. Despite this, the group of specialists engaged in the work of editing has made use not only of the county-level summaries; but all the views and recommendations put forward at the basic branch level were also sent to the Central Committee.

[Second speaker] This was a very intensive period of work. Sociologists, political scientists, and economists analyzed these views and recommendations, with the intention that those political bodies that later on will have to adopt a position on the draft standpoint should be familiar to the fullest extent with the experiences of the debates.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the people who are now summarizing, or have summarized, the views and recommendations are not the same people who work out the draft standpoint, but that this is a larger team?

[Second speaker] This is a considerably expanded team, enlarged with specialists who are experts in the questions concerned, who are in charge of those issues in many cases. [passage omitted] I would like to emphasize that this group of specialists has not made any decisions about the fate of even a single observation. This is not their task. The fate of the observations will have to be decided by the bodies and the party conference. The team carried out the work necessary for this decision-making to be possible. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] I think we can agree that in Hungary today everyone is interested first and foremost in the personnel changes that can be expected.

[First speaker] Naturally, in the draft standpoint also one could come across the idea that it should be regulated somehow how long someone should be able to fill a certain function. In the draft standpoint it was stated that people occupying specific party functions should be restricted to two cycles. Very many observations came up on this topic, and their gist was that suitability should be the criteria instead of there being rigid rules about the length of time. Thus, the text of the document has been changed.

[Reporter] Who decides about someone's suitability?

[First speaker] It is decided by those who appointed the person in question. In other words, it depends on which body elected him.

[Reporter] You wanted to say something else?

[First speaker] Yes, I wanted to give a very illustrative example to demonstrate this point. Someone said at one of the county party committees that even one cycle of Stalin would have been too much and even two cycles of Lenin would have been too little. He clearly meant that suitability was the best criterion to determine how long one should fill a particular function.

[Reporter] This question comes to the fore also because the document does formulate this endeavor, this demand.

[First speaker] It does so in a very brief sentence, whose essence is that the leading bodies should be renewed, strengthened in line with the new tasks. This is contained in the document. How this will take place, which spheres it will affect, whom it will affect, in the final analysis this will be the task of those bodies who make decisions on personnel matters. In regard to Central Committee members, this will be the national party conference. Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat members will be elected by the Central Committee, if that becomes necessary.

[Reporter] Does this mean that we cannot give a more specific answer at the moment?

[First speaker] Obviously not because we would thereby transgress the autonomy of the bodies entitled to make these decisions. [passage omitted]

SZOT's Gaspar on Trade Union Role, Tasks
*AU0505144188 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 30 Apr 88 p 5*

[Interview with Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Trade Union Council and member of the MSZMP Politburo, by Andras Szigethy: "Interview with SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar—On the Present Tasks of the Trade Unions"—date and place not given]

[Text] Many adjectives and qualifiers can be used to describe the present situation of Hungarian society. Indeed, they are used by both citizens and leading politicians, each according to the information available and on the basis of the everyday experience of his own situation. We interviewed Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] and member of the MSZMP Politburo, on the way in which the trade union movement evaluates the present situation and what it considers to be the main features of this situation; how it is possible and necessary to start advancing; what will be the role of the trade union movement in this process of change; and what new types of relations should be established in order to enable us to overcome our difficulties. NEPSZABADSAG correspondent Andras Szigethy interviewed Gaspar on these issues.

[Szigethy] Comrade Gaspar, rumor has it that the number of trade union members has dropped by 300,000 to 400,000. Let me now ask the most competent person: Is this true?

[Gaspar] The honest truth is that the economic situation and the new system of membership fees, which was introduced in January 1988 and which was accepted by the majority of our membership, did cause some drop in our membership, but the aforementioned figure of 400,000 is only hearsay. The fact is that 110,000 members did not agree to their membership fees being directly deducted from their salaries. There are members who continue to pay their fees every month from their

own pocket. However, it is also a fact that membership decreased, partly because there were people who actually quit; but there are also a lot of people who moved to areas of economic life which are not organized within the traditional state or cooperative frameworks and where—for the time being—there is no trade union activity of any kind. As a result, people who work in these areas are now beyond the effective range of organization within the trade unions. Although I do not think that it is particularly fortunate to measure the strength of any movement in percentages, let me still mention that our organization level, which until recently stood at 95 percent, has dropped to exactly 91.8 percent.

[Szigethy] One can perceive unrest among the members. In recent months, many kinds of endeavors and ideas have surfaced, endeavors and ideas which are quite often directed against trade union leadership. What do you think of this phenomenon?

[Gaspar] Trade union members are dissatisfied in many respects, and they are formulating what they want the trade unions to do in an increasingly impatient manner. Price increases and increasingly difficult living conditions are affecting broad groups of workers, and we must not forget those who were hit by the process of economic modernization and were left jobless for shorter or longer periods of time. Whom can the workers turn to for help in such a case, if not to the trade union? And, of course, it is also natural that, in times of difficulties, people criticize the trade union leadership. On the one hand, this criticism shows the dissatisfaction which results from the inefficiency in our work; on the other hand, it also demonstrates that people consider the trade union to be important. I myself tell my colleagues that the fact that representatives of various strata do visit us is favorable, because there is no confidence where there is no representation of interests.

[Szigethy] What does the trade union do in order to better live up to its members' trust?

[Gaspar] The most important thing is that we should be more receptive to our members' endeavors, and perceive that their pleas and criticism indicate that what they expect from us is not generalities; rather, they expect us to protect their interests more thoroughly, substantially, and specifically. If this requires us to implement organizational and methodological changes, we should not refuse to do so.

Our basic principle is that the members' will should determine the organizational forms they consider to be most conducive to ensuring that their interests are protected and implemented. The main task of the trade union leadership is to seek dialogue, debate, and opportunities for solutions, rather than to choose official isolation. Every new, motivating suggestion is useful and definitely worthy of debate and deliberation.

[Szigethy] Do you not think that the unity of the trade union can be damaged by new initiatives and by endeavors to become independent?

[Gaspar] We regard the unity of the trade union movement as an important basic principle; but the unity we need in the trade union is not a formal unity. The unity we need is based on open conflicts between sectoral interests—a unity in which workers are able to find their place, and in which workers who are in the minority also see that the trade union looks after their interests, too. We in the trade union leadership think that the organizational structure is not the sole and main reason for the weaknesses inherent in our work to protect the workers' interests. Trade union organs should also make better use of every current forum in order to represent and pursue the workers' interests, starting with meetings at the enterprise and workplace level, all the way up to consultations at the National Assembly. At the same time we should stop constantly demonstrating the real or apparent concurrence which we show in our relations with the economic leadership. We are not talking about the prospect of the trade unions' trying to quarrel with the leadership. We are talking about the fact that the trade unions should have a well-defined and clear position on every issue. They should attempt to promote these positions publicly, and not by means of confidential coordination and cabinet policy. To take this one step further, we should find an adequate solution for the excessively important role which is played by offices and officials in trade union activities, and their great influence on them, and which, consequently, might in many cases make compromises appear as if they were the result of bureaucratic bargaining between officials.

[Szigethy] What role do the trade unions have in coordinating between the various views? And, generally speaking, was the role they played in the political decisionmaking mechanism adequate?

[Gaspar] The efficiency of our system of political institutions is unsatisfactory. This can also explain why the trade unions' participation in economic policy decisions was often formal. Even today our decisionmaking process is such that the trade unions are often unable to choose between real possibilities, because there are no alternatives. However, by way of self-criticism I must immediately add that we ourselves have not worked out alternative proposals either, although several times we have had an opportunity to do so. True, the fact that trade union opinion was quite often requested on issues that had basically already been decided has also contributed to this. Nowadays the increasingly frequent practice is that we not only classify the submitted alternatives, but work out independent positions on important issues. Our opinions concerning employment policy, wage policy, our practice of paying wages, and the functioning of the tax system are all just a few recent examples. However, we also have independent opinions concerning the new law on associations that is currently under preparation. In our opinion, these independent positions will

enable the trade unions to deal more intensively with the most important conditions of and reasons for development, and to develop their activities so as to ensure that the consequences of these activities in society will develop according to, or approximately, in line with their ideas. I think that our well-prepared apparatus, the experts surrounding the various trade union bodies, and the committees of experts that have been specially established for this purpose—relying on the opinions of the workers and help—are capable of working out independent concepts and, something which is no less important, also defending these concepts at the debates held in the course of the decisionmaking process.

Formal or Real Participation [subhead]

[Szigethy] When you speak about a situation in which the request for trade union opinion was at times only formal, one inevitably asks whether this is not merely a way of transferring responsibility.

[Gaspar] We are aware of our responsibility for the opportunities we missed and the mistakes we made, because we often state that no decision on the workers' most important issues is made without us. Today we also profess that whoever has a share in power should also bear responsibility. We think it is inconceivable that we should have a share in the positive measures, but not in the negative or mistaken ones. It is no accident that an essential or perhaps the main part of our present quest for a way out of the difficulties lies in the fact that guiding society—which in the last 32 years has changed in many positive respects—should more forcibly be made more democratic, and public organizations should be drawn closer to the making of genuine decisions.

[Szigethy] One question which repeatedly surfaces whenever we talk about the domestic trade union movement and which has special importance in the present period, when tasks are clearly defined, is: How can we reconcile the trade unions' activities to protect and pursue their members' interests and the role of the trade unions within the political power structure?

[Gaspar] From the very first moment since the working class got into power, the relations between the power of the proletariat and the trade unions put the trade unions into a new situation and raised a multitude of theoretical and practical difficulties. Several heated debates were held on the mission and the most important function of the trade unions under socialist conditions. Since 1917 this subject has repeatedly been put on the agenda, and it is currently a main issue in the workers' movement. Every period obviously stresses one certain aspect of trade union activity: After 1945 and 1956 it had to contribute to fortifying socialist power. If we say today that this decisive goal has remained unchanged, we should also add at once that it is indeed constant, but we can serve it only if our tactical independence is complete; and this independence would also result in the inevitable

emergence of debates and political and social confrontation between the various elements comprising the political system of socialism. The trade union accepts the leading role of the party and, at the same time, wants to represent the workers' interests more prominently and more responsibly. The trade union is determined to protect these interests to the limit, because it can only contribute really efficiently to the resolution of conflicts, to development, and to society's progress when opinions and interests clash openly and are confronted openly. Our position is unambiguous and clear: One cannot imagine development without a more decisive and institutionalized representation of the workers' interests, that is, without increasing the importance and weight of the trade unions, and modernizing the way in which they function. A political system that function well presupposes the functioning of public organizations that have constitutional rights.

[Szigethy] Have we then come to the point of reforming the system of political institutions, in which renewal is necessary? If we analyze this issue from the trade unions' point of view, we should primarily consider that a society with a multitude of interests should have adequate organizations to express and safeguard its interests, organizations which are able to appropriately represent their position within the political mechanism.

[Gaspar] Speaking very briefly, we are talking about the fact that, if any organization in a particular society were able to explore and represent all the interests by itself, we would obviously not have to divide this task. However, no single organization in one single society is capable of doing this. Instead of confusing functions and responsibilities, we need to separate them and clarify them, and ensure that individual institutions should function so that they can both supervise each other and be supervised by each other, openly and democratically. The belief in a single, omnipotent center made us maintain the situation of constraint which developed under such historical pressures, and this also affects our present. Experience shows that this illusion is the reason for many of our difficulties. It is also the reason why "party unity" is conceived of as constant and uncritical acceptance of decisions made by superior organs. This concept also entails a distortion of the original notion of partisanship. The way of thinking which raised uncritical obedience up to the level of an essential factor in our life led to the dominance of a bureaucratic outlook and permeated the entire society. The debates on the draft policy statement of the party have demonstrated that the party members consider that a lively movement of debate in the spirit of Lenin is a historical example which should be followed, and the only road toward implementing the long-term goals of socialism.

Rights Well-Defended by Guarantees [subhead]

[Szigethy] If we take a close look at present-day Hungarian society, can we say that on the one hand we live in a very difficult period in which a situation of near-crisis has developed, and on the other hand we are participating in a historical process of renewal?

[Gaspar] Yes, I think that we are experiencing both these things at the same time. This is another reason why the situation is both complicated and difficult. All kinds of radical attitudes are spreading and ultraradical and neo-conservative outlooks are also being formulated. In this situation, we should find the political balance which will establish the necessary conditions for progress and for a new kind of consensus. One of the main features of this consensus is that it should be dynamic, and not static; it should be constantly renewed; and it should be the kind of consensus in which public organs repeatedly shape and reshape their character, continuously modernize their methods and functional principles, and find the most essential cadres for all this. The cooperation between political and public organs—which is like cooperation between partners, in which they supervise each other mutually and openly, and which presupposes the participants' real political activity, erudition, readiness for debates, and not least, patience—can, in the long term, save society, the nation, and socialism from making the wrong political and economic choices.

This type of consensus also presupposes a different kind of civil conduct, one which is much more energetic and politically active, and which accepts much more responsibility in public affairs. However, we should establish the necessary conditions for this scope for the citizens which to be comprehensively protected by institutional guarantees.

[Szigethy] You have just mentioned experiences from the debate on the draft policy statement. As a trade union and political leader, you have participated in several of these debates. What issues were most prominently discussed? How would you summarize the people's opinions?

[Gaspar] In the course of these debates, the party members showed extraordinary activity. The most important conclusion for me is that the party members are aware of the importance of their responsibilities and tasks in the period prior to the party conference, and that they would like to participate in politics and shape things. They have also expressed this in unambiguous and thorough terms.

To Draw the Necessary Conclusions [subhead]

If I had to prepare some kind of a summary, I would say that what characterizes a Marxist-Leninist party in the long run is its ability to observe its own activities critically, recognize its mistakes, and correct them. Anyone who is familiar with politics knows that this is a great thing. Therefore, we can only approve of the fact that, in the course of the party conference, we will be confronted with most of the conditions for our further development, and with the reasons why—while life confronts us with concentrated blocs of complicated tasks and issues—there has recently been an increase in hesitancy and uncertainty in party activities, why there has been a certain disruption in the guiding activity of the party, and why confidence in our policy has decreased. The

leading role of the party is a fundamental element in our political system and a main factor and constituent of socialist construction. Therefore, it is important that the party should do what only it can do, and should do this on a high level: With the active participation of its members, and by developing democracy most comprehensively, it should conduct a principled strategic policy so as to ensure that, in the meantime, it will preserve its character as a movement. Within the distribution of management tasks, the party should entrust an operative role to those organizations that fulfill the appropriate functions in public life. In this respect, people have been and are at present right to criticize the daily practice of party guidance as unsatisfactory. This problem is surfacing with increasing intensity, and this is precisely the reason why we should draw the necessary conclusions. It is true that, compared with the pre-1957 period, the exaggerated centralization that prevails in the political decisionmaking process has substantially changed and evolved, and has been based on more consultative methods. A much more acceptable division of tasks has developed.

The ideological and political basis of this distribution of tasks was established in the MSZMP program after 1957, the PPF received a new role, and the work done by the mass organizations has also been made more independent. However, the recent 3 decades have presented us with new social requirements; we should respond to them with a new type of party guidance and a new type of independence for mass organizations, and all this should be subjected to the supervision of the most comprehensive publicity.

[Szigethy] In the course of the debates, what was the party members' opinion on this issue?

[Gaspar] It will be very simple to characterize the position of the party members on this subject: They are expecting a forceful change in the management activity of the party. The debates unequivocally demonstrated that the members not only expect this change, but are also willing to do their utmost to support it.

[Szigethy] Economic issues inevitably emerge in the course of these debates. If the issue of the present situation and of the public mood is raised, how would you personally define our present economic situation?

[Gaspar] The real picture of the economy is grim, and Hungarian public opinion has a pessimistic view of the future. I am not trying to avoid certain expressions, but I would not like to start debating whether we are in a crisis or not. The fact is that for years economic life and the system of political institutions have been struggling with severe operational disturbances. When talking about the economy, we like to refer to the so-called objective external conditions, and we always rank our own deficiencies as secondary. I think that the time has come to reverse the order and admit that our convertible currency debts, which have reached almost unbearable

proportions; the seriousness of our difficulties; and the intensified tensions, are mainly products of our own mistakes. In addition to the unfavorable foreign influences that undoubtedly exist, numerous errors in economic policy and management have considerably contributed to the emergence of this situation. We who are part of the leadership have lived under an illusion for too long, and we have failed to acknowledge the increasingly negative signals with the necessary attention or have merely explained them with reference to foreign factors. In any case, there is a need for economic change, but this task is very difficult to accomplish. We will have to simultaneously advance toward modernization and carry out the very painful surgery of reorganizing the economic structure, while at the same time we will have to slow down our increased indebtedness.

In addition, we should also remember that, along the road that we were forced to take, we had to make inevitable concessions in our standard of living, which had previously been regularly increasing. This brought about disillusionment and shock among wide groups of people.

[Szigethy] Where can we find the belief in and hope for our ability to escape from this situation?

[Gaspar] Hope, encouragement, and even optimism are provided by the fact that, although it struggles with serious problems, the Hungarian economy is not immature and chaotic. Despite all its deficiencies and contradictions, the Hungarian economy has achieved significant advantages and a certain qualitative level in the course of its development so far, and it has quite a number of excellent manual and intellectual workers. It is a consideration of our real values rather than the underestimation of the prevailing difficulties which makes me say that, yes, we are able to overcome our difficulties and undertake the new stage of development. One should also say that we could have been capable of this even earlier, if fewer mistakes had been made in economic policy, particularly in economic management, and in implementing this policy.

We Should Not Only Mobilize Trade Union Members
[subhead]

[Szigethy] In the work done by the trade unions, will it be sufficient to merely continue the practice whereby the leadership requests the members to help implement various programs?

[Gaspar] How can I answer this question, except negatively? These days, we often say at various forums that there is a lot we should reconsider. When we say this, and I also say this, we should first of all think of a way to raise democracy, which is constructed from below, to a meaningful rank and to the level of everyday practice, not only in the trade union movement, but also in social construction, and in party life. In other words, we should not only mobilize the members for some cause or task, but, on the basis of the members' interests and opinions and of majority will, we should jointly outline the goals and the

road to accomplish them, and decide on one alternative from among several possibilities in open and constructive debates.

[Szigethy] When we began this interview, in the course of our talk, and now, too, you explicitly and implicitly stressed the need to strengthen the character of trade union life as a movement, the fact that members and citizens should make their voice heard more and should have more influence on the making of decisions, and on the work done by the organizations.

[Gaspar] Yes, I have stressed this because this is a cardinal issue. This is what really guarantees all kinds of economic and political development programs.

We are aware of the need to change, because our permanent goals can only be accomplished at the expense of considerable changes and continuous renewal. The trade union movement has an interest in these changes, and it also knows that whoever wants to make changes should also change!

Malinowski Assesses Bill of Extraordinary Powers
LD0505185588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1855 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] The solutions contained in the Bill on Extraordinary Powers for the Government are aimed at a more effective counteraction of growing inflationary processes and at speeding up the reform of the economy, said Roman Malinowski at today's meeting with chief editors of press, radio, and television.

In light of the recent events in our country, he assessed that they were directed in essence against the process of reforming the economy and are contributing to a worsening of inflation.

These phenomena, Roman Malinowski said, do not just have a Polish dimension, because the development of the situation in our country can have definite effects on the reforms in other socialist states and for the process of international detente.

The authorities' activities are and will be firm in speeding up the economy's reform and our sociopolitical life, and also in combating all destabilizing processes in the social and economic sphere.

Further Reportage on Worker's Strikes 6 May

Bishops Regret Failure of 'Mission'
LD0605124888 Hamburg DPA in German
1209 GMT 6 May 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—Polish bishops today expressed regret at the failure of their intermediaries' mission for the peaceful settlement of the strikes in Nowa Huta and Danzig (Gdansk). In a statement published in Warsaw, the Episcopate Secretariat accuses the authorities of aggravating the crisis in the country by refusing dialogue with truly representative social groups. [passage omitted]

The intermediaries sent by the church to Nowa Huta and Danzig spoke at a news conference in Warsaw, saying they were bitter about the behavior of the works managements in the two establishments, whom they felt had let them down. One of them, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, stayed with the strikers in Danzig. With the help of local bishops, he intended during the course of the day to ensure that the strikes in the shipyard were supplied with food. The site was cordoned off again. The chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity is also there, although he is neither the initiator nor the leader of the strike.

Warsaw Denies Strikers Ill-Treated
LD0605125388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1200 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] In connection with some Western press agency reports on the supposed beating-up and ill-treatment of strikers during the reopening of the Lenin Steelworks, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Wojciech Garstka, states that all those reports are false. The forces of law and order did not come up against any resistance and no one sustained injuries as a result of the action. So-called opposition sources, on which, among other things, the ASSOCIATED PRESS, UPI and AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE rashly base their reports, are not only unbelievable but also consciously biased. The only case when medical help was necessary on the night of 4-5 May in the Lenin Steelworks concerned, according to the person directing the entire action, an elderly woman who fainted as a result of severe agitation.

PAP Refutes AFP on Strike Renewal
LD0605131188 Warsaw PAP in English
1225 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—Two Western press agencies—REUTERS and AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE—have today moved further false reports from Poland, based on "sources from the underground Solidarnosc." Both these agencies alleged in their reports that a strike had restarted in the Nowa Huta metallurgical combine.

The combine's management replied to a question posed by PAP about this report that there was no new strike. However, a continuous start-up of the mill's equipment after the stoppage of the last several days is taking place. Much of this equipment is already working normally.

Gentlemen from REUTERS and AFP—such reports probably mirror wishful thinking.

Bogdan Lis Jailed For 3 Months
AU0605144388 Paris AFP in English
1417 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, May 6 (AFP)—A leading Polish opposition figure, Bogdan Lis, was jailed Friday for three months by a court here, reportedly in connection with the current wave of strikes in Poland.

Mr. Lis, a founder member of the banned Solidarity union and a member of its National Executive Committee (KKW) was arrested by police on May 1 while on the way to a May Day mass at the shipyards.

Reliable sources said Mr. Lis had been charged with organising an illegal strike.

Effect of Nowa Huta Stoppage Assessed
LD0605143288 Warsaw PAP in English
1343 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—Starting of a part of machinery and equipment in the cold rolling mill, first consignments of zinc coated and tinned sheets after the break, and preparations for starting other machines in the giant steel mill in Nowa Huta evoke hopes of numerous customers of the enterprise.

The progressing normalisation of production in Nowa Huta was welcomed with satisfaction among others by the crews of factories that are members of the association of enterprises of metal industry 'Polmetal' in Krakow.

The shaken rhythm of deliveries—said director of the association Czeslaw Basz—caused disturbances, and in some cases even stopping of production of many metal products. Komuna Paryska Factory in Radomsko is waiting for the resumption of deliveries of wire rod necessary for the production of wires and nails. As a result of exhaustion of the stocks of wire rod on May 6 they had to stop production. Part of the crew was sent on unscheduled leave and other part to renovation and other works.

Every day of standstill means loss of production 75 million zlotys worth.

Although in Lenin steel mill the production of zinc coated sheets has been resumed, yet the lack of it for the recent days was hard on the factory of sheet wares in Malomice.

Reports on the resumption of production in Nowa Huta giant steel mill was received with relief also by the Wroclaw 'Elwro' and 'Polifarb' enterprises.

"We are worried about the indirect effects of the now-ended stoppages in Nowa Huta—said the production director of Bydgoszcz 'Romet' Zbigniew Wieckowski—because through the 'Cedler' steel mill we receive from them the cold rolled strips for the bicycles and motor-bikes production. We are not receiving new supplies now, and the stocks of strips will suffice for a few days only.

Walesa Irritated Over End of Strike
LD0605144888 Warsaw PAP in English
1418 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—Asked by the BBC for his opinion on the ending of the strike at the steelworks in Nowa Huta, Lech Walesa did not conceal his irritation. I am once again living through the drama of the country's ruin. One should regret such undertakings, he said.

This irritation is understandable considering that Walesa was the main agitator of a start of a new wave of strikes in Poland. For many months he called on, called for and appealed via Western Radio stations to Polish workers to down tools.

But the strike frenzy has its limits. The Poles did not on the whole respond to these calls. In their vast majority they are opposed to strikes as a method of solving difficult socio-economic problems. The Polish economy has not come to a halt because the workers do not want 1980 and 1981, the times of anarchy and empty store shelves, to be repeated.

People of the generation which remembers those "Solidarnosc" times publicly curse the organizers of anarchy.

Walesa seems not to notice that he is becoming increasingly isolated in his zeal to ruin the country, without those tens of millions of people to whom he constantly keeps referring to. That is why he is worried that the strike at the steelworks has come to an end. In his scenario the strike of the metallurgists should continue which in reality would signify "the drama of the country's ruin."

Nowa Huta Production Back to Normal
LD0605174088 Warsaw PAP in English
1653 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Krakow, May 6—The situation at the Krakow Metallurgical combine slowly gets back to normal. As for plants and departments where the strike was under way, some installations are already working and some are prepared for being started. All mechanisms are tested, as metallurgical equipment was stopped without a special preparation.

Since May 5, the car body sheets have been produced and the second and third shifts produced a total of 910 tonnes of them.

When it became known that production was started, many people gave up rest leaves they had taken earlier. Many persons are returning earlier to work from sick leaves.

Shipyard Management 'To Take Steps'
LD0605181788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Andrzej Trojanowski reports from Gdansk:

[Trojanowski] From the bridge called Blednik, situated in the center of town next to the railway station, I can see far away the port cranes, and also, somewhat closer, the cranes and overhead cranes of the three shipyards that lie next to each other, the Gdansk repair yard, the Northern Port, and the Gdansk Lenin shipyard. Unfortunately, no movement can be seen in the last one. This, the largest enterprise of naval industry, is simply not operating.

Only a group of strikers, despite instructions from the managing director for everyone to leave the area of the enterprise, continue to occupy the gates of the shipyard.

If the financial troubles of the shipyard are placed in relation to the immobile enterprise, (who will not first have) a thought about the future of the shipyard and its workforce, since losses run to hundreds of thousands of work hours already irretrievably lost. As the director announced, the nonimplementation of his instructions by those continuing to occupy the gates will force the management of the shipyard to take steps for the speediest possible mobilization of the enterprise. After all, the workforce of almost 11,000 is waiting for this.

Officials To Close Gdansk Shipyard

LD0705075488 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2304 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 (TANJUG)—The Polish authorities today decided to shut down the country's biggest shipyard in Gdansk in a bid to end the strike by workers who are demanding pay increases and better working conditions.

The decision to close the unprofitable facility has not been officially announced.

A communique issued in Warsaw by the Catholic Church episcopate expressed regret that police thwarted the strike of steel workers in Krakow while a church (?mission) of goodwill was underway, and that a decision to close down the Lenin Shipyard [in Gdansk] had been made.

Gdansk Students End Protests

LD0605153188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1500 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] At a meeting just after noon today, which lasted several minutes, students of the Gdansk Technical University definitely ended all forms of protest and left the area of the university. Lessons will recommence Monday. Students of the Gdansk University also ended a strike. The young people left the humanities building at 1500.

Protest Held at Wroclaw University

LD0605123588 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish
0500 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Yesterday at 1400, former Solidarity activists organized an illegal rally in front of the main building of Wroclaw University. They include: Pawel Kociemba, a student of the philosophy and history department; Leszek Budrewicz, graduate of the department; and Pawel Skrzywanek, a fourth-year student in the department. During the rally, attended by about 1,200 participants and chance onlookers, there were calls for strikes and illegal actions. The forces of law and order did not intervene. The rally ended at 1430.

Warsaw Reports on Student Strikes

LD0605162988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1515 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] The tensions in the student milieu are easing. At Warsaw University, after yesterday's appeal by the rector, the 1-day sit-in strike ended an hour before time. Today, classes restarted.

The 4-day strike action at Gdansk University has ended. The university authorities made an agreement with students' representatives, and the protest action was discontinued at 1500.

However, in the Krakow coeducational student campus, a sit-in strike has been announced, which is to end Sunday. We were especially interested in this strike, but, unfortunately, we have no video.

In Wroclaw, students are on strike in the Philology Department of Wroclaw University. The Rector has issued an appeal for this action to end at 2000. A rally also took place in front of Wroclaw Technical University.

In Poznan, after yesterday's rally in the Collegium Maius [main building of Poznan University] the rector of Adam Mickiewicz University suspended classes in the philological and historical departments.

PAP: Poll Results Reject Stoppage

LD0605194788 Warsaw PAP in English
1914 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May—On May 5 the Centre for Public Opinion Research (OBOP) carried another survey of opinion on strikes. The poll embraced a representative group of residents of Warsaw.

Sixty-two percent of them considered the strikes wrong, while 25 percent thought the reverse. The remainder, i.e. 13 percent, offered no opinion of their own.

Compared to a similar poll conducted on May 2, the number of people who considered taking strike actions as wrong grew by 12 percent, while the number of those who were for the strikes fell by 9 percent.

Asked whether strikes will spread on a wide scale, 58 percent of those polled yesterday said "no" (against 56 percent previously), 27 percent said "yes" (26 percent previously), and 15 percent had no opinion (18 percent previously).

As for the consequences of strikes in Poland's present situation, 66 percent of the polled said they would bring about a lowering of the living standards (in the May 2 poll, the figure was 61 percent), 14 percent said they could help improve the living standards (15 percent previously), and 20 percent had no opinion (24 percent previously).

Asked whether the employers should pay for the time of strike, 63 percent of those polled said "no" (against 45 percent), 27 percent said "yes" (against 25 percent), while 10 percent had no opinion (against 20 percent previously).

A comparison of findings of the two polls shows that a conviction is consolidating itself among the society about detrimental effects of strike actions.

Jaruzelski, Party Officials Confer

LD0705142488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw—A conference of PZPR secretaries of voivodship committees has taken place under the chairmanship of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski. Reporting on the country's socio-political and economic situation, including the illegal strikes which have recently taken place in certain enterprises and higher education establishments, the first secretaries of voivodship committees at the same time spoke with appreciation and recognition of the stance of the decided majority of citizens, who are conscientiously implementing socio-economic tasks.

The tasks of party echelons and organizations in accelerating the initiation of the second stage of economic reforms, in deepening the process of democratization and national accord, were defined. General approval was expressed in relation to the draft law on special powers and prerogatives for the Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the conference was Premier Zbigniew Messner. Also taking part were secretaries and heads of departments of the PZPR Central Committee and representatives of the government.

Strikes Continue, More Arrests Reported May 7

Solidarity Activists Arrested

LD0705100988 Hamburg DPA in German
0926 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw/Danzig (Gdansk) (DPA)—In connection with the latest strikes, numerous opposition members were arrested on Saturday. In Warsaw, a court sentenced Janusz Onyszkiewicz, spokesman for the banned trade union Solidarity, to 6 weeks in prison for giving several interviews "to hostile radio stations". In the early hours of the morning, Solidarity adviser Henryk Wujec and Jerzy Puciata, chairman of the association of fine artists at Bromberg/Bydgoszcz, were arrested.

Solidarity leader Bogdan Lis had already been sentenced to 3 months in prison on Friday for inciting a strike. At Breslau/Wroclaw, three leading members of Solidarity were accused of attacking officials, which carries a prison sentence of at least 3 years. Among them is Jozef Pinior, leader of the revived banned Polish Socialist Party. They were arrested in the "Dolmel" electrical engineering

works by the works police. From Breslau, numerous arrests of students who had tried to organize a strike at the university were reported.

At Danzig on Saturday, about 1,000 to 1,500 striking workers occupied the Lenin shipyard, which has been closed until further notice because of the strike. It was officially announced that the financial authorities are considering whether to close the yard down altogether because of unprofitability. Workers who are not on strike are currently on paid leave.

Gdansk Shipyard Still Occupied

LD0705053888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0500 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] At the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, the occupation of the plant's gates continues. This puts off the time of return to normal working conditions, increasing the already considerable losses. The number of pickets is estimated at 700 to 800 people.

I warn, reads the communique of Shipyard Director Czeslaw Tolwinski, that further maintenance of a situation threatening the plant's existence will force me to apply other solutions.

Picketing Continues; Tension noted

LD0705103688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Despite the decision on the suspension of work at the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard the picketing of the enterprise gates is continuing. Wlodzimierz Ziolkowski, the shipyard spokesman will describe the present situation:

[Ziolkowski] The mood in the shipyard is currently a little more tense. The aggressiveness of those who are picketing the gate has increased. They themselves say which shipyard employees should be allowed in, and let in only employees from some departments, telling the others that, since the director ordered them to leave the shipyard, there is no need for them to come in.

In this situation there are difficulties with replacing the employees who have been working since yesterday in maintaining the shipyard, and who should go home today. There are also problems concerning entry and exit of supply vehicles. Apart from this, things are calm inside the enterprise and the normal functioning of the round-the-clock installations is being maintained.

Strike Solution Reportedly Emerging

LD0705123288 Hamburg DPA in German
1223 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Danzig, (DPA)—On Saturday in Danzig (Gdansk), a peaceful solution of the conflict at the Lenin Shipyard was beginning to emerge. After a long talk with intermediary Tadeusz Mazowiecki and envoys from the strike committee, Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski said that

he believes that a solution without the use of force is possible. He has received full security guarantees for the strikers from the authorities, he said.

Walesa Acknowledges Possible Opening

LD0705151588 Hamburg DPA in German
1429 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, (DPA)—Workers' leader Lech Walesa confirmed on Saturday that a peaceful settlement of the conflict at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk is emerging. "It looks as though there is a plan to get us out of here without violence," he said in a talk with Western journalists. Asked whether he sees any possibility of victory he said: "That depends on what you mean by victory. If you see victory as taking over power then we don't want it. For us, a victory would mean leading the country onto a path of reform."

Asked what is to become of the demand for the reinstatement of the trade union Solidarity, he said that the question seems to be of little importance to many young people. All they want is apartments and more money. "We older ones with experiences from the struggle of 1970, 1976, and 1980 know that any financial demands can only be realized in a different socioeconomic system." Because the system is ineffective those with experience have to insist on those demands.

The country has to be brought forward. One has to be able to rebuild and keep checks and find solutions which ensure efficiency. It is for this reason that the demand for pluralism and allowing Solidarity is so important. Asked about the planned special powers for the government, Walesa said that the demand is still to this day a misconception. Even with the difficult economic situation in the shipyard there are possibilities to save it. "They should not dismiss us and intimidate us; instead we should sit down and talk to one another," he said.

Management, Strike Committee Confer

LD0705162688 Hamburg DPA in German
1531 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)—At the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk the works management today showed itself ready to speak with the strike committee for the first time. Adam Michnik, the advisor of the banned Solidarity trade union, reported that such a talk took place this afternoon. He said that the Catholic Tadeusz Mazowiecki took part in the talk as mediator. Lech Walesa does not belong to the strike committee.

Shortly before this committee chairman, Alojzy Szablewski issued a statement addressed to the people of Gdansk. This time the strike is incomparably more difficult than in August 1980, he writes. "Then we were surrounded by sympathetic inhabitants of the city and of all Poland. Now we are completely blockaded by police units. It is like being in a fortress, but without weapons.

Our weapons are the words freedom and solidarity. We don't want to strike, we want to work, but how can we fight for the right for legal activities by the Solidarity trade union?"

The refusal to allow Solidarity again is causing much time to be lost. Every time it is the people that have had to pay for the mistakes of the leaders. This time far-reaching reforms are being demanded. Without Solidarity being legalized again there can be no "salvation of our fatherland."

PAP: Walesa Calls Strike 'Premature'

LD0705163688 Warsaw PAP in English
1537 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—"The strike in Gdansk was premature," Lech Walesa has said to the AFP. "I thought something would blow out, it does not matter where, but not over here, at the shipyard." Strange are these words uttered by a man who has been notorious in Poland for eight years now for urging to strike. He himself keeps on recalling his strike merits from the earlier years.

Now that the massive enthusiasm for his strike calls is no more, he manifests his embitterment. A couple of days back he was still shouting to the world and entire Poland that he was calling for a strike. Today, he says with chagrin that it was premature. A couple of days ago he believed that Polish workers would be transported with emotion, that factories would come to a standstill across Poland. Today he knows that an overwhelming majority of workers in Poland do not want to strike, as once, in 1981, when they were taken in by his fine promises which left empty shelves in groceries.

PAP Calls RFE Reporting 'Horror'

LD0705165088 Warsaw PAP in English
1539 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—In a commentary headlined "Wishful Thinking" TRYBUNA LUDA writes in part:

"The day before yesterday Radio Free Europe missed the fact that the Lenin Steelworks was unblocked by law enforcement forces. For as long as till 12 hours on Thursday it aired information about this quoting the Polish radio. This was peaceful and true information, something exceptional as concerns Radio Free Europe.

"Only after 12 o'clock when the informers of Radio Free Europe in Poland awoke from their sleep and were reminded of what they were getting their money for.

"A priest, who was with special care brought out of the steelworks during the night and handed over to his superiors, also spoke out. This priest stated that the workers were ordered to kneel and sign obligations to work—while it was he who during the masses held at the steelworks sternly ordered the workers kneeling before him to persist.

"The informers of Radio Free Europe lied on contract—that is why the number of people allegedly beaten up and wounded mentioned in their reports grew by the hour: 7 p.m.—40 people, at 8 p.m.—8 people unconscious and one with broken legs, at 9.10 p.m. already a majority of the strikers had broken bones.

"One could, therefore, state that the condition of the health of the non-existent victims deteriorated along with the increase in the nervousness of the editors of Radio Free Europe.

"All of this horror aired by Radio Free Europe by no means surprises me: This is a manifestation of wishful thinking. There are people who would want the worst things to take place in Poland and who pay the editors of Radio Free Europe to set the Poles against each other.

"I am, therefore, expressing only heartfelt sympathy to the people in Radio Free Europe who until 12 o'clock, May 5 still told the truth until their bosses had forced them to organize lies by order."

Wroclaw Students End Strikes

LD0705165288 Warsaw PAP in English
1601 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Wroclaw, May 7—Gates of the Wroclaw University, previously closed by students' guards, were opened at 8 a.m. this morning ending the strike of students of this higher school.

A separate strike of students of the Wroclaw Higher Technical School also came to end, eliminating the last points of tension in this city.

'Informer' Detained in Warsaw

LD0705165488 Warsaw PAP in English
1613 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—Janusz Onyszkiewicz has been detained in Warsaw on May 5. Of late he clearly became active, especially as one of the key informers of Western centres, including those pursuing anti-Polish activities.

On the basis of information supplied by Onyszkiewicz, Polish-language radio stations disinform their listeners.

On May 7 the misdemeanour court attached to the head of the Warsaw-Srodmiescie District passed a verdict on Onyszkiewicz, confining him to 6 week of detention. At the same time the court decided to make the verdict public.

Nowa Huta Director Views Dismissals

LD0705183988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] [Announcer] The situation in Nowa Huta steelworks is still of considerable interest to our listeners. I have asked Dr Eugeniusz Pustowka, director of the steelworks, for a short interview.

In our radio program we are reporting the resumption of work by individual plants, technological lines, and departments, so can we consider the present production situation as normal?

[Pustowka] I confirm the resumption of production activity in all departments, and by basic production plants. However, the process of resumption of production after a long-term stoppage and also the shortage of labor at some work places mean that production is not yet normal.

[Announcer] Director, I understand technical problems, but can you explain the problem of labor shortages?

[Pustowka] Labor shortage problems for some jobs have been with us for a number of years and are tending to intensify. It is true that some of the work force recently did not report for work within the so-called work schedules. To achieve this various means are used; they have also taken sick leave. Obviously, the problem of absenteeism by some of the work force requires a thorough and objective explanation. This action demands [words indistinct].

[Announcer] If after the absences are analyzed it appears that there are cases of intentional absenteeism, what measures will you take?

[Pustowka] As regards workers who stubbornly decline to work, unfortunately we will be forced to apply in full the powers deriving from the work regulation. On the whole every employee knows the consequences of the violation of the work regulation. I would like to mention that for 3 days of unjustified absence a work enterprise may dismiss a worker. This kind of dismissal almost automatically influences pay and other benefits if a worker applies for other employment. However, we sincerely hope that there will be as few cases like this as possible.

[Announcer] Has the management taken steps to improve the present situation?

[Pustowka] It is impossible to wait idly for this section of the work force to reflect fully who, for various reasons and under various influences, would not resume normal work. We are making efforts to limit the dependence of our production on those persons. The products of our steelworks within the framework of cooperation links determine the production of a number of steel enterprises in the country. [words indistinct] We receive

successful help for the manning of essential positions. We have received considerable help from persons doing their military service. Similar offers have also been made by a number of enterprises which are waiting for our products. In all, this is speedy and considerable help. The course of the operation has been better than expected. The first reinforcements came as early as today, on the 2d day of efforts, and more are forthcoming.

Walesa Interview With AFP Carried
LD0705191288 Warsaw PAP in English
1825 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—A cable of the AFP from West Berlin reads: In an interview granted to the left-wing West Berlin weekly TAGESZEITUNG on Thursday and published on Saturday, Lech Walesa, the chairman of the outlawed "Solidarnosc" trade union, assessed the strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk as premature.

"The outbreak (of the strike) was premature. The young ones from the Gdansk shipyard took everyone, including me, by surprise. I thought that this would start somewhere else but not here at the Lenin shipyard," Walesa said in reply to a question put by journalists.

Walesa, who on Saturday was among the strikers besieged in the shipyard, recalled that he had already headed strikes in Gdansk in 1970 and 1980. "I have grown old in the sense that I have done all of this before. I am in the leading group for the third time, though this time around I am not the leader of the strike. But I am with them. I feel somewhat old because at the moment I am sick, but only physically, not as concerns my psyche."

Gdansk Talks Fail To End Occupation
LD0705194488 Hamburg DPA in German
1900 GMT 7 May 88

[Excerpt] Gdansk (DPA)—The first talk between representatives of the strike committee at the Lenin Shipyard and the management, which came about as the result of mediation by Bishop of Gdansk Tadeusz Goclowski, has not yet brought an end to the occupation of the shipyard by striking workers. Strike leader Alojzy Szablewski proposed to the management another meeting for tomorrow.

In a letter to the management he wrote that in order to achieve an end to the strike the proposals of the works management must first be discussed and checked with the strikers. The strike committee had been informed by the official trade unions of the planned wage payments for 1988.

Four members of the strike committee and the bishop's authorized mediator, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, took part in the talk with one of the deputy directors, Lech Walesa, who is noted a member of the strike committee, was not present.

Prior to the talk Adam Michnik, said that they want to discuss pay, security guarantees for the strikers, and the reemployment of all those who have been dismissed for their political activity since the imposition of martial law. Michnik described the fact that a representative of the management wants to talk with the strikers as a sign that the path of dialogue is still not irrevocably blocked. [passage omitted]

PAP Quotes REUTER on Strike End
LD0705203688 Warsaw PAP in English
1925 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, May 7—The 7-day-old illegal strike in the Gdansk shipyard seems to be nearing end.

The REUTERS PRESS AGENCY reported on Saturday afternoon that the "Solidarity seemed headed for a crushing defeat." And indeed the number of those who barricaded themselves in the shipyard continues to decrease.

PAP's Gdansk correspondent reported about the talks between the representatives of the shipyard's board of directors and the strike commission. After the first three-hour round of talks the two sides met again at 19:00 hrs. Warsaw time. According to the circulating opinions this will be the last round of talks.

Many residents of Gdansk said that the strike in the shipyard was losing its attractiveness and popularity with every following day. This was proved not only by the fact that work establishments from outside the voivodship did not join it but also that it even failed to win the support of the Gdansk port's crew. This was confirmed by the work's "clandestine commission" of the NSZZ (Independent Self-Governing Trade Union) Solidarnosc of the Gdansk port.

In its statement, the clandestine commission deplored that its appeal for starting a Solidarity strike did not meet the due understanding and support of the port's crew.

The information about this fact was accompanied by a report that the commission dissolved itself, wrote the GLOS WYBRZEZA DAILY in its weekend edition.

Strikers, Walesa 'Will Not Retreat'
LD0705232588 Hamburg DPA in German
2226 GMT 7 May 88

[Excerpt] Gdansk (DPA)—At the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk the fronts hardened this evening after Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski's mediation attempt. It was learned from well-informed sources that the strikers are sticking to their demand for the reinstatement of the banned Solidarity trade union. During a broadcast of a local television program, the voice of Lech Walesa was suddenly heard via a secret transmitter. He said: "We will

not retreat a millimeter." Earlier, outside the locked shipyard gate, the strikers could be heard chanting: "Solidarity," and "There is no freedom without Solidarity." [passage omitted]

Kiszczyk 'Does Not Want To Use Force'

LD0705233188 Hamburg DPA in German
2241 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)—It has been learned from well-informed sources that the secretary of the Polish Episcopate Council, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, had a meeting with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczyk in Warsaw today, at which Kiszczyk is said to have assured the archbishop that he does not want to use force in Gdansk.

Strikers Not To Lose Jobs

LD0705234488 Warsaw PAP in English
2235 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, May 7—As PAP correspondent in Gdansk reports, a possibility of ending the 7-day-long occupation of the Gdansk shipyard by a several-hundred strong group of strikers has emerged on Saturday, May 7.

A chance of this kind was aroused by information about talks between the management of the shipyard and representatives of those striking illegally which were held in Gdansk on Saturday.

During talks the following statement issued by the voidship prosecutor in Gdansk was presented: "I declare that in the case of an immediate stop of the illegal strike and a peaceful departure from the Gdansk shipyard, no one from among the participants of the strike will be apprehended for taking part in it."

Two statements of the general manager of the shipyard were also presented. The first concerns wage increases. Taking into account the postulate of the trade unions of the employees of the shipyard in detail, the statement mentions the introduction of wage increases as of June 1, this year within the frame of the new plant remuneration system which has been compiled. In the second statement, being guided by goodwill and an intention to solve the situation threatening the existence of the shipyard as soon as possible, the general manager assures that none of the people participating in the illegal strike would cease to be an employee of the shipyard after the strike ends. Moreover, the further situation of employing all the employees of the shipyard will be conditional upon the restoration of its operations by the founding body if it deems that appropriate credit conditions and the possibility of receiving subsidies are met.

No agreement has been reached up to the present moment. The talks, undertaken at the initiative of the ordinary bishop of the Gdansk diocese Tadeusz Goclowski are to be continued on Sunday on the motion of the strikers.

'Many' Nowa Huta Workers Renew Stoppage 8 May

15 Sentenced to Prison

LD0805115988 Hamburg DPA in German
1102 GMT 8 May 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—Very many workers at the Nowa Huta steel works have heeded the call made by the new strike committee over the weekend and have stayed at home instead of going to work. Many have apparently taken sick leave. The management has threatened instant dismissal for absenteeism. A deputy director of the factory said in a radio interview yesterday evening that workers from other factories and people doing military service were helping out.

Members of the strike committee who have been caught by police have been threatened with legal proceedings. As was heard from opposition circles in Krakow, six strike leaders have been transferred from temporary custody to remand. Among these is the former factory chairman of Solidarity, Mieczyslaw Gil.

According to these reports, disciplinary courts have sentenced 15 strikers to 1 month each, and 2 people to 2 weeks in prison. Twelve strikers were fined between 61,000 and 81,000 zlotys. Many reports are coming in from other parts of Poland on arrests and sentences. [passage omitted].

The state attorney is threatening the leading Solidarity activists in Wroclaw—Jozef Piniar, Czeslaw Borowczyk, Jolanta Skiba, and Anleksandra Ciechanowicz—with sentences of no less than 3 years.

Walesa Makes 'Illegal' TV Broadcast

AU0805130888 Paris AFP in English
1219 GMT 8 May 88

[Report by Jeans Eudes Barbier]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 8 (AFP)—The leader of the banned Solidarity Union, Lech Walesa, said in an illegal broadcast that striking shipyard workers in Gdansk "won't give an inch," as the determined strikers remained holed up in the yards Sunday.

Saturday evening, Solidarity managed to get Mr Walesa's voice on national television for a few minutes during a regular program starting at 9:30 p.m. saying the Gdansk strikers continued to insist on re-establishment of the worker movement. His voice was audible particularly in the Gdansk area.

A well-informed source there said a Solidarity transmitter had been able to use the frequency of the second national television network, and that it broadcast part of a meeting he had held Saturday with the strikers in the shipyards.

A source in Gdansk also said that new talks were planned Sunday between shipyard management and members of the strike committee. But they were to deal only with the demand for wage increases, as management does not consider itself authorized to discuss what it regards as political demands, particularly with respect to possible re-establishment of Solidarity, banned since 1981. [passage omitted]

Glemp Warns Against 'High-Handedness'

LD0805132888 Hamburg DPA in German
1156 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Krakow (DPA)—The Primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, gave an assurance on Sunday that the church wants to continue to mediate between the leadership and the people. Speaking to thousands of church-goers in Krakow he said that the church must not however dispense with truth and justice in doing so. Not only must it console, but it must fight for those values. The church can and will continue to point the way to peaceful settlements. One must not forget, however, that "every person has the right to have a say in the community in which he lives," the cardinal said.

The primate warned the leadership against high-handedness, which could easily arouse a blind and dangerous wrath among the population, with unforeseeable consequences. Glemp was speaking in the Feast of St Stanislaw, the bishop who was murdered because of a political conflict with the king in the year 1079.

Before the church service, Archbishop of Krakow Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, condemned the use of violence against the strikes of Nowa Huta and gave an assurance that the church has undertaken steps to ensure that all those arrested will be released. All those with grievances should report to the seat of the archbishopric.

Solidarity Nearing 'Crushing Defeat'

LD0805142688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] In a report from Gdansk, REUTER writes that Lech Walesa and his shrinking group of strikers have appealed for peace talks, that Solidarity seems to be nearing a crushing defeat in this, its hardest battle with the Polish communist government. REUTER thinks the 6-day protest at the Lenin Shipyard, the cradle of Solidarity in 1980, is fast crumbling under official pressure. This is according to sources close to the strikers.

RFE Strike Reportage Scored

LD0805150888 Warsaw PAP in English
1423 GMT 8 May 88

["RFE Makes Analogies Between Strikes"—PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—Radio Free Europe [RFE] aired a morning broadcast on this May 5 in which it stated that strikes were lasting only several days in Poland while in

France, like in Italy, the waves of strikes had lasted weeks, and British miners had gone on strike for many months, this being no reason for Great Britain to go bankrupt.

Statements of this kind are nothing else but the simplest encouragement to follow such examples. However, RFE does not tell the whole truth on strikes abroad in its Polish language broadcast.

The year 1974 recorded big strikes in Great Britain, France and Italy. The February strike of British miners was particularly famous at the time. It resulted in such difficulties of British power industry that the country's capital plunged in proverbial Cimmerian darkness. However, the second strike which went on for nearly a year—from March, 1984, to March, 1985, led to the ruin of miners and also to the weakening of the prestige of unionist movement in Great Britain. The June of 1984 noted clashes between strikers and the police, the most severe ones in 40 years. 100 people were arrested, and 80 were injured. Is this what RFE propagandists aim at.

Analogies to strikes in Poland and abroad as presented by RFE count on ignorant listeners, people who are either naive or suffer from amnesia. But it is known that the end—which for RFE is to heat up the atmosphere in Poland—justifies the means.

Solidarity Strikers Given Ultimatum

LD0805165288 Hamburg DPA in German
1609 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)—The State Prosecutor's Office in Gdansk Sunday issued a new ultimatum to the strikers in the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk. A communique assured that all strikers who leave the shipyard by Sunday evening will not be detained. At the same time the management assured all the strikers who leave the shipyard on Sunday that they will not be dismissed. The latest round of talks between the representatives of the strike committee and the management ended with the strikers being given a deadline of 1800 [1600 GMT].

The Solidarity adviser Adam Michnik, who is acting as a kind of press spokesman, said in this connection: "This will be a decisive night." The management, which Saturday proposed pay increases of 15,000 Zlotys (65 DM) a month, according to Michnik, would not commit itself to actual figures on Sunday. The deputy directors with whom the strike representatives had spoken did not want to be drawn into discussion on the renewed recognition of the Solidarity trade union. They merely assured that they would pass on this demand to Gdansk Police Chief General Jerzy Andrzejewski.

Michnik stated that now it would be seen whether the state wants a serious dialogue or whether the talks are only a smokescreen leading to a violent intervention. The talks between the strikers' representatives and the management of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk with the

mediation of the Catholic Church, ended in failure on Sunday. At 1800 [1600 GMT] the deadline passed for the acceptance of an offer from the management and the State Prosecutor's Office. No one would be detained or dismissed if they left the shipyard by that time, the offer had said. Strike leader Alojzy Szablewski saw in the management's attitude a sign of the leadership's arrogance and lack of willingness to compromise. [passage omitted]

Gdansk Strikers Given Conditions

LD0805180088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] The following three documents have been passed on to the strikers in the Gdansk shipyard:

(Ryszard Dega), voivodship prosecutor of Gdansk, states that in case of the illegal strike being discontinued and the workers' leaving the shipyard in peace, nobody taking part in the strike will be detained because of his participation in it.

Also, Czeslaw Tolwinski, director of the Gdansk shipyard, guided by goodwill and the intention to resolve the situation threatening the existence of the shipyard as soon as possible, states that none of the persons taking part in the illegal strike who leave the shipyard today, will cease to be an employee of the shipyard. The (?further) employment of all the shipyard's workers will depend on the resumption of the shipyard's activity by the founding body (organ zalozycielski), if that body decides that there is enough credit, and if it is able to grant subsidies.

In his second statement, the shipyard director announces that the demand put forward by the trade union of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard employees has been examined very carefully within the framework of the pay capabilities of the enterprise. All pay raises will be implemented according to the new enterprise remuneration system and according to the financial capabilities of the shipyard.

Strikers Appeal for Residents' Aid

AU0805195788 Paris AFP in English
1854 GMT 8 May 88

[Excerpt] Gdansk, Poland, May 8 (AFP)—Strikers' representatives at the Lenin Shipyard here appealed Sunday to Gdansk residents to help defend them against an expected crackdown by riot police following a management ultimatum.

In a press statement, Adam Michnik, a prominent opposition leader, called on those shipyard workers not holed up inside the complex to "come to the aid of the strikers" and "defend the shipyard."

The appeal came after talks broke down between management and strike committee members and strikers ignored an ultimatum to quit the yard.

Management gave the striking workers an ultimatum to leave the plant by 6 p.m. (1600 GMT), Piotr Konopka, an adviser to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, told a news conference in the shipyards' church.

But the deadline passed without any sign of a withdrawal by 1,500 strikers, occupying the plant since last Monday, as riot police surrounding the shipyard strengthened their deployment.

Mr Michnik earlier had not ruled out the possibility of a charge by squads of riot police (Zomos), who are surrounding the complex.

"For several nights, the Zomos have been simulating attacks against the strikers, putting their nerves to the test," he told the news conference.

Mr Michnik said the talks, a first round of which were held Saturday, had broken down with no resumption scheduled.

He said the management had "categorically rejected" and refused to discuss recognition for the Solidarity trade union, which was banned in 1981. This has been a core demand of the strikers, who number 1,500.

The workers, together with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, have been holding out inside the shipyard since last Monday.

Mr Michnik said that management had also backtracked and proved "evasive" on an earlier reported pledge of a 15,000-zloty (38-dollar) pay rise.

The strike committee said management had also refused to guarantee the personal safety of the employees.

Alojzy Szablewski, head of the strike committee, accused General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government of having "rejected dialogue" with the workers and blamed authorities for the breakdown of talks.

"The authorities are determined to resolve the conflict by force and not by negotiations," he said in a statement received by western reporters. [passage omitted]

PAP Notes 'Good Will' of Management

LD0805215788 Warsaw PAP in English
2123 GMT 8 May 88

["No Reaction"—PAP Headline]

[Text] Gdansk, May 8—The occupation of the Gdansk shipyard by several hundred strikers is continuing.

The attempts undertaken on Saturday, which also continued on Sunday, at ending the illegal strike have not, unfortunately, ended in a solution despite talks conducted in an atmosphere of good will.

This was expressed by statements issued by the shipyard's Director Czeslaw Tolwinski.

In his first statement he said: "Being guided by good will and the intention of the quickest possible settlement of the situation which threatens the existence of the shipyard, I state that no person taking part in the illegal strike, who leaves the plant today, will cease to be a shipyard employee. Further employment of all the shipyard's workers will depend on the reestablishment of its activities by the founding organ. If this organ finds that necessary credit conditions are fulfilled and there exist possibilities of receiving subsidies."

In his second statement, Tolwinski said that "In connection with the postulate on wage increases, put forward by the trade union of the shipyard's employees, the postulate was reviewed in detail within the financial capabilities of the enterprise. Any wage increase will be realized within the framework of a new enterprise wage system, according to the shipyard's financial capabilities."

A statement made by the voivodship prosecutor in Gdansk, Ryszard Zegar was also conveyed to the strikers. The statement read: "I state that in the case of an end to the illegal strike and a peaceful evacuation of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk nobody will be detained for participating in the strike."

The shipyard's management in agreement with voivodship authorities undertook indispensable steps to solve, in a humanitarian way, the situation which arose as a result of the illegal strike in the yard.

It was taken into consideration here that the majority of those drawn into the strike are young people, guided by emotions, which makes it difficult for them to realize the consequences of such an action for the shipyard and for themselves.

Hence the statements made by the voivodship prosecutor about the non-prosecution for participation in this illegal strike, as well as the statement made by the shipyard's director guaranteeing employee's rights to those who stop occupying the plant. The latter also said that wage demands would be reviewed within the framework of decisions reached with the shipyard employees' trade union—and in line with the yard's financial capabilities.

This attitude combines observance of the law with concern for the personal dignity of the people drawn into a situation which is difficult for them. The good will of the shipyard's management, as well as of the voivodship prosecutor's office, however, met with no reply until the evening hours.

In this situation the doubt arises whether this good will will not be abused.

Episcopate on Former Detainee's Return
LD0805212988 Warsaw PAP in English
1929 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—On May 6th the press office of the Episcopate of Poland issued a statement on the sending back by the Polish authorities of Kornel Morawiecki from Warsaw's Okęcie Airport to Vienna. The statement reads:

"The press office of the Episcopate of Poland has been empowered to make the following statement: Kornel Morawiecki, as a result of an intervention undertaken at the request of his family by the secretary of the Episcopate of Poland—was freed from detention on April 29th, 1988, because of a bad state of health.

"The Polish authorities agreed to allow Kornel Morawiecki to undergo medical treatment in a specialized hospital in Rome—secured for him thanks to the Episcopate's charity commission. In order to enable Morawiecki to undergo the treatment the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave him a passport with the right to multiple entry.

"Using this passport Kornel Morawiecki left for Rome on April 30th, 1988. On May 2nd, 1988, he resigned from medical treatment in Rome and expressed the wish of returning to Poland. His right to return was clearly demanded by the church and accepted by the authorities."

Interior Ministry Replies to Episcopate
LD0805213088 Warsaw PAP in English
1931 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—In connection with the statement by the press spokesman for the Polish Episcopate I wish to make the following explanation:

Kornel Morawiecki was put under temporary arrest on November 1987 on charges of belonging to a criminal group smuggling materials and equipment of terrorist character (such as electric-shock truncheons, gas weapons which can be easily re-made into firearms, optical sights).

Moreover, investigation showed that one of groups reporting to Morawiecki planned to undertake terrorist actions in the coastal region.

An indictment has already been filed in this case against Kornel Morawiecki and the other accused.

In April this year the church side turned to the state authorities with a suggestion that, considering the state of health of Morawiecki and also A. Kolodziej and K. Szymanski, temporary arrested in connection with the same case, that they should be allowed to receive medical treatment abroad.

Bearing in mind the humanitarian aspect of the case, the Polish authorities agreed to the church's suggestion. By a court ruling the penal proceedings were suspended for the duration of the treatment. K. Morawiecki and A. Kolodziej agreed to travel abroad. They personally filled in all the documents connected with the trip, including visa applications. Also they personally declared a 12-month stay abroad.

On April 30th this year, K. Morawiecki and A. Kolodziej left for Rome via Vienna. They were accompanied by a representative of the Episcopate, Father Z. Sawinski. The authorities assured them that after the end of their treatment they would be allowed to return to Poland.

It should be added that matters connected with the trip and medical treatment, including covering the costs of the trip and stay abroad were taken care of by the church without any, whatsoever, participation of the authorities. Talks with K. Morawiecki and A. Kolodziej concerning their trip abroad were conducted on behalf of the Episcopate by Counsellor J. Oszewski, Prof. A. Stelmachowski and others.

K. Morawiecki, however, did not submit to treatment and after a several-day-long stay abroad and talks with Western Anti-Polish centres declared on May 2nd, 1985, to return to Poland.

Signed by Major Wojciech Garstka.

Hundreds Continue Occupation in Gdansk 9 May
LD0905053788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0500 GMT 9 May 88

[Excerpt] The occupation of the territory of the Gdansk shipyard by a several hundred strong group of strikers is continuing. Attempts to end the illegal strike are continuing. In spite of talks conducted in a spirit of goodwill, they have not as yet brought results. [passage omitted]

DPA on 'New' Round of Talks
LD0905090288 Hamburg DPA in German
0651 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)—Today in Gdansk the possibility is developing that the approximately 1,000 strikers in the shipyard will leave the premises without the use of force. After a new, surprising round of talks between the strikers and the management the strikers this morning seem ready to compromise and not to make their departure from the shipyard dependent on the immediate reinstatement of the banned Solidarity trade union.

The new round of talks came about after a phone call to the church mediator Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki by Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak.

As strike leader Alojzy Szablewski reported, the management has given its assurance on pay rises of 15,500 zloty and promised that strikers will not be dismissed. The State Attorney's Office has promised not to prosecute.

It was said on the strikers' side that there is not yet agreement on the strike commission's demand for a mixed commission. Such a commission would discuss the reinstatement of a factory organization of the banned Solidarity trade union after the end of the strikers' occupation of the shipyard.

The management rejected this proposal in the night session which did not end until 0400. The local radio station in Gdansk reported this morning that the overnight negotiations was without result.

Talks Reportedly Break Down
AU0905083288 Paris AFP in English
0818 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, May 9 (AFP)—Talks between strikers and management at the giant Lenin Shipyard in the Baltic port of Gdansk which resumed overnight broke down again early Monday, informed sources said here.

The talks, the third round in an attempt to settle the dispute that has brought the yard to a standstill since last Monday, foundered on the question of reviving the banned Solidarity trade union in the shipyard, the sources said.

The negotiations had resumed at the initiative of Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, but the proposal to set up a committee to discuss the strikers' grievances was rejected by the workforce as no representative of Solidarity would have been included.

The collapse of the talks will have revived strikers' fears that security forces surrounding the yard will enter in strength to break up the strike, as they did last week to smash a stoppage at the Nowa Huta steelworks, near the southern city of Krakow.

The 1,500 strikers still inside the yard have rejected such terms, and are sticking to their demands, including the reinstatement of sacked activists and what amounts to the repeal of laws banning Solidarity in 1981.

Management had previously announced that a pay rise of around 15,000 zlotys (38 dollars) a month, requested by the official union OPZZ, would be implemented on June 1, although leading dissident Adam Michnik said Sunday afternoon that the yard bosses appeared to be backtracking.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, a former employee at the shipyards, where the union was born in 1980, has been with the strikers for five days, although he is not on the strike committee.

Warsaw Reports Strikers Numbers Reduced
LD0905110288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1025 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] In the opinion of our correspondent in Gdansk, the number of strikers on the grounds of the shipyard has gone down. This is confirmed by Western news agencies. Thus, for instance, ASSOCIATED PRESS says that compared to Friday the number of persons in the shipyard on Sunday—about 800 to 1,000—went down by about half, down to 400 or 500 persons.

U.S. Whitehead Calls Strikes Internal Affair
LD0805190188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, speaking about the situation in Poland, said that it concerns internal affairs which should be resolved by the Poles themselves. Whitehead also said that the United States considers the economic program of the Polish Government essentially sound. Expressing concern with the situation in Poland, Whitehead stressed that the determined stand of the government toward strikes threatens possible foreign credit help. He said, nevertheless, that there was never a specific schedule for such help and that it was always a question of years rather than months.

'Transcript' of Urban 2 May News Conference
AU0605161788 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish
4 May 88 pp 1, 7

[Transcript of press conference given to Polish and foreign correspondents by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 2 May]

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with Polish and foreign press journalists on 2 May for his weekly press conference. We present the transcript from this conference.

[Urban] I would like to present a few assessments of the situation while it is still fresh. The strikes which have emerged and those that are trying to be instigated do not threaten the socialist state. The socialist state has strong internal and external foundations.

However, they do threaten the economic reform. They can postpone or derail it. The reform is our national chance to overcome life's difficulties and the economic backwardness. The strikes are affecting the development program of a multisector economy based on the market and on free human initiative. The political slogans that are beginning to accompany the strikes undermine the

policy of gradually developing and consolidating democracy and socialist pluralism, the policy of increasing individual liberties and the variety of public life, and the policy of fruitful expansion of cooperation between the state and the church, whose role has been growing steadily.

Those who have started the strikes claim that they want more democracy, but in fact they are leading to the opposite. The fact that opponents of socialism are joining the strikes and trying to politicize them shows that the development of liberties under socialism can be used against socialism.

The task of all of us is to prove that this will not happen, that liberties do not threaten socialism. It is a mistake to believe that strike pressure will speed up favorable transformations and expand their limits. Only the opposite can happen. Creating tension, voicing demands, and starting strikes can only slow down the democratization and reform processes, so anyone who thinks they can speed them up is wrong.

What is happening now is not a repeat of 1980. As a result of the bad policies of the leadership at that time, a crisis situation began to brew in 1980 and a just protest by the workers class erupted against the bad policies, the camouflaging of reality, and the various distortions and absence of reforms. The present strikes have broken out at the very moment of transition to a radical variant of major reforms and in a situation where there is no need to stop work in order to speak with a loud voice and be heard. Therefore, the strikes are unjustified and harmful, politically and economically.

There is only one thing that resembles 1980: The very same people who nearly devastated the Polish economy with strikes in 1981 are now trying to incite and control the present ones. Some of them are no longer working people, but professional politicians.

A Western state is directly or indirectly paying for their comfortable life in Poland and controlling their actions. I said recently that they have not accounted for the \$70,000 they received for their activity, because that sum has stuck to their fingers. They have not even denied this. These people are openly writing that they want to cause a new crisis in Poland, for they believe the worse it is in Poland the better, because poverty and conflicts discredit socialism.

I have a tape recording of what Jan Nowak Jezioranski, adviser in the U.S. National Security Council, said to the Polish section of Radio Free Europe, whom he led years ago. He gives a long explanation that the U.S. authorities cannot provide any direct payment to the former "Solidarity" leaders; that would be a mistake. Instead they ought to be paid by the Western trade unions. Polish public opinion would not stand for it if they too were to become American agents; Perhaps Polish radio ought to broadcast what Jan Nowak said. I used an unfortunate

expression once. I said that the Polish Government will feed itself. The Western activists still using the term "Solidarity" are feeding themselves. They can afford to call strikes because their material existence depends neither on the Polish economy, nor on the work of workers, nor on their own work.

Of course, I am speaking not just about the initiators of the strikes, people who have infiltrated enterprises for the sole purpose of starting a strike there. Yesterday, at 1600, the American CNN Television admitted that "Solidarity had called for antigovernment marches and rallies to increase the tension caused by the 6th day of strikes."

The authorities realize that the strikers include people who are distressed by the difficulties of life, who have succumbed to the atmosphere of group action, and who are worried about whether they are doing the right thing and about further consequences of the strikes.

We do not consider them to be opponents. We expect that, after they have sobered up, they will reconsider the purpose of striking.

And one more matter. We are being warned not to break the strikes by force. I would like to point out that it is the strikers who are using force. They are breaking laws and exerting pressure on their colleagues, simultaneously putting forth wage demands which represent pressure on neither the government nor the state. They represent pressure on the Polish people, who would suffer if the demands were met.

I quote from Wojciech Jaruzelski's 1 May speech: "There will be neither a turn away from openness, democratization, and the line of national accord, nor a return to chaos and anarchy! We shall not be stopped by the pressure of antireform, conservative forces, but neither shall we retreat before the tide of adventurist, destructive forces. There will be no demolition of the political foundations."

Strike pressure is also unjustified if one cares to look at the time in which the current work stoppages and demands are taking place. The introduction of the second stage of the economic reform was accompanied by the announcement that, in the middle of the year, the government and trade unions would analyze the level of wages, prices, and the standard of living, and would draw essential conclusions from this.

At the ZSL Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that, should the economic phenomena of the first 3 months of 1988 reveal any deformities or an insufficiently effective application of the reforms, measures would be taken to accelerate both the reforms and their application, and the standard of living of those who work well would be protected. To this effect, a package of proposals was recently introduced in the Sejm.

However, one should also remember that, in keeping with the reform, unprofitable enterprises are to be reorganized or even closed down. The public criticizes the insufficiently fast and insufficiently effective action of the authorities in this sphere. The situation of those enterprises that stopped work may turn out to be particularly difficult. The continuation of strikes may result in such big losses that it might be impossible to cure the enterprises' situation and they might be threatened with bankruptcy and all the consequences thereof. It is a paradox that millions of working people are subsidizing unprofitable factories in which demands for pay rises are now being put forth and reinforced with a strike or a threat of a strike.

The government asks the work forces to reconsider the potential effects of the strikes and strike threats. A disruption of production will cause a drop in consumption, as was the case in 1981, which, by the way, was considered a good year by only 2 percent of Poles.

Demands for economically groundless pay rises will result in money becoming worthless and not backed by goods, which means that once again vinegar will be the only item we will be able to buy in the shops.

That is also the view of sober-minded Western observers of the situation in Poland. The West German KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU has written:

"Solidarity circles are expressing a lot of satisfaction over the tense situation. It would be better if they worried instead. For the country needs anything but a strike. A country that is up to its knees in debt, struggling for greater production figures, constantly striving for Western confidence to break the credit blockade—that is the Poland of today. The strike is taking place at the worst possible time. It is also the worst way of filling the country with hope. To put it in simple terms, Poland cannot afford the luxury of strikes.

Matti Hoviseppa, KANSAN UNTISET of Finland: Speaking about the Nowa Huta strike yesterday, Minister Bilip said that this strike has not only caused the steelworks itself losses, but has also paralyzed work in enterprises that are dependent on its output. Minister Bilip also said that the government should occupy itself with preventing the wave of strikes from spreading. In connection with this, is any member of the government now going to Nowa Huta to persuade the workers to stop?

Urban: No, no one is.

Renate Marsch, DPA: You said strikes, not strike. How many strikes are there, and where?

Urban: There are three; in the Lenin Steelworks, in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, that is to say, one part of the work force there is striking, another part is not, and another part does not seem to be striking but is waiting

for developments. It is difficult to establish the facts accurately. The strike in the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta is continuing without change. At the first shift today, 1,700 people in several departments were on strike. And a strike has broken out in a part of Pafawag [railroad carriage plant] About 500 people are on strike there, in other words, half the production personnel on one shift.

Marek Kassa, Polish Radio: Is it true that Deputy Premier Sadowski has received a letter from the Nowa Huta strikers?

Urban: He has received a letter from the strike committee in charge of the unlawful strike. But I would like to say that he received this letter yesterday at lunchtime, at about 1330, but Western stations had already broadcast its contents on the previous day or yesterday morning. It is not courteous nor a proper form of communication for a government representative to be the last to receive a letter. Because of the calm nature of this letter and its rational contents — I would describe them thus — the director of the steelworks agreed to talk it over with its signatories, in other words, employees of his steelworks. But no talk came about, because the conditions for holding these talks imposed by the strike committee made it difficult to discuss this letter, which in any case contained accusations against the management. The director wanted to answer these accusations.

John Daniszewski, AP: Can one say that the strikes have already undermined the government's wage policy this year?

Urban: I cannot say. I hope not. In any case, the strike wave is making this policy difficult.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Mr Kornel Morawiecki wants to return to Poland today, to Krakow. Will they let him in?

Urban: I know nothing about this. All I know is that he has only just left and that his trip was necessary because of his poor health, which requires treatment abroad.

Disa Hastad, DAGENS NYHETER of Sweden: You say the strike wave is not undermining socialist society and is not a threat to socialism. And yet there has been a very large turnabout of state leadership cadres. If this wave of strikes continues, will Poland revert to the old practice of coping with crises like these?

Urban: I have no idea what you mean. I think there is something wrong with the translation. Are you asking if the strike wave will cause a turnabout of cadres, or are you asking something else?

Disa Hastad: Well, you said that the system is not threatened, and I understand the system to mean the PZPR's control. We know the PZPR will stay, but could

other people from this party assume power and lead to a compromise with society? Might these people consider the present line of reform to be not the only one possible?

Urban: Look, I said that the socialist state is not threatened. This diagnosis is connected with the strike situation. The system of government in Poland is changing and evolving, and these are profound changes. Certain personnel changes are also occurring and will occur. A Central Committee session on cadres is envisaged this year. Does this reply suit your question?

Gemma Aizpitarteheriz, EFE of Spain: Why do you accuse "Solidarity" of calling the strikes, when the domestic press has said that they occurred spontaneously? Why have members of the National Executive Committee been arrested?

Urban: Because some of the strikes were caused by professional "Solidarity" activists who infiltrated plants where they were not employed, or who acted on the outside. There have been no arrests, but merely preventive activity by the peacekeeping forces, so as to prevent certain persons from acting against the law. To put it briefly, no one has been arrested. However, some of the interrogations are taking as long as the law permits the militia or security service to conduct them without the approval of the prosecutor's office.

John Daniszewski, AP: I would like to ask about the method of holding talks between the authorities and the strikers. Are any talks going on at the Lenin Shipyard or Pafawag, or is there some rule, observed even by plant managers, not to talk to these informal strike committees?

Urban: The government does not regulate internal factory matters. We believe and expect that the self-management bodies should occupy themselves with these matters. After all, these are representative bodies freely elected by the workers by a secret ballot. They represent the interests of the enterprise, and should become increasingly greater partners of those who bear a grievance. The point is that a certain democratic mechanism, which has already emerged and is becoming cohesive, should also serve a purpose in tense situations.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Did I understand correctly that there will be no talk between the Nowa Huta strike committee and the management?

Urban: I cannot speak on behalf of the management, which according to the law is independent. I will tell you after the management has reached a decision. All I had in mind was the letter to Deputy Premier Sadowski, a letter which deals with various matters concerning the steelworks, the environment, and more

general matters. The director has announced his willingness to talk to those of his employees who have voiced certain views, but they were not meant to discuss the strike demands. A lawyer representing the strikers made an appearance.

Renate Marsch: Did this lawyer, Mr Rozmarynowicz, talk to the strikers and management, or he is just a member of the strike committee?

Urban: I have no information. I beg your pardon, I do have information that the steelworks director met with Lawyer Rozmarynowocz.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: When did he join in the affairs of the strike?

Urban: This is something new. It happened yesterday.

John Daniszewski: Seeing that the government agrees that the strikes are harmful and exacerbate the situation, what does the government intend to do about them? Could you tell us the steps that the government intends to take?

Urban: I have already expressed the government's stance on preliminary matters. However, the factory disputes are taking place between factory managements and various representations of the work forces, for example the trade unions. I said that the workers' self-management bodies should play the role of workers' representative bodies that have been elected democratically, independently, and by secret ballot in order to jointly manage the enterprise and represent its interests.

Zbigniew Szatala, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: In his Friday interview, Deputy Premier Sadowski said that pay decisions had been decentralized, in other words, transferred from the government to the factory managements and people's councils. And yet the next day we find out that an agreement has been signed between two ministries and representatives of a municipal transportation enterprise. Why the inconsistency?

Urban: This is not inconsistency. You are misquoting the deputy premier or you have misunderstood him, because there are wages on which the government does decide, such as wages paid out of the central budget. This is a considerable portion of wages. However, the agreement did not concern wages in enterprises, but certain systemic solutions, in other words, excluding from super-numerary tax any extra wages earned as a result of the economies achieved. Transportation enterprises are subsidized by the people's councils, and to a greater extent by the government. Following negotiations with the trade union of municipal transportation employees, a certain system has been created permitting wage increases in an economically rational manner. For example, if the number of office clerks decreases, managers

will be able to receive more. If there is less waste or smaller repair costs due to a better use of stock, the money thus saved may be used for wages. This is an interim solution.

Giulio Gelibter, ANSA: My first question concerns the talks between the strikers and the management in Nowa Huta and at the Gdansk shipyard. You say such talks ought to take place between managements and workforces. And yet in both cases there is an extraordinary situation where the work forces are refusing their managements the appropriate powers. Because there are extraordinary situations, does the government intend to take any extraordinary steps and lead to talks another way?

Urban: I know nothing. All I can say is I am sorry that the self-management bodies are not energetic here.

Giulio Gelibter: The demands of the strikers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk include trade union pluralism, and this is far beyond the scope of the shipyard manager. If the workers reach a settlement with the management on all other issues except trade union pluralism, will the government at least intervene in this matter in order to end the strike?

Urban: This is not a matter that can become the subject of talks, as one can see by observing the activity of pluralism's adherents. We expressed our stance on this issue a long time ago.

Disa Hastad: Do I detect a warning tone in your voice when you say that, if the losses caused by the strike are too high, the striking plants may be closed? This would happen to the two large steelworks of Nowa Huta and Huta Katowice, because these two are not making major profits in any case. Does the government have any plans or is it working on plans on organizing other types of production to stop these losses in future?

Urban: I have nothing much to say right now.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Could you tell us something about the special powers which the Council of Ministers is meant to receive on economic matters? Will it be able to prohibit major strikes, and how would this right be exercised?

Urban: I do not have any authorization to speak about details yet, because these details may change. But the draft of this law will be available soon.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: One can assume the state authorities have been in touch with the church authorities lately. Could you tell us about these contacts and about the wishes expressed by the government side vis-a-vis the church authorities?

Urban: The state authorities have been in touch with the church authorities on a great many matters recently. For example, I know about contacts with many parishes, to find out whether any church services were going to be used as political rallies. The state authorities have reported on this. I know of contacts like this. However, I do not rule out other contacts. They occur every day.

Renate Marsch, DPA: It seems to me that you have not replied to Mr Daniszewski's question very accurately. What steps does the government intend to take in order to end the strikes? And secondly, there is a Politburo session taking place today. Will we know anything new in the evening?

Urban: Don't panic. If the government has anything new to say, it will say it.

John Daniszewski, AP: I detect a certain amount of determination in your voice. Does that mean that the government intends to sit through this wave of strikes in order to protect its reform program?

Urban: The government is determined to defend its reform program, though we do observe that the program is becoming more complicated and is taking place under more difficult social conditions than we planned. I regret this very much. The reforms are a great chance, which took a long time to mature — too long in fact, because it took entire decades. It is important not to waste it. If we do waste this historic occasion yet again, historians will give our generation very bad marks for wasting Poland's chances.

Giulio Gelibter, ANSA: You said certain details about the special powers are yet to be worked out. But can we assume these special powers will suspend the powers of workers' self-management bodies and trade unions in plants?

Urban: Generally, these powers facilitate the implementation of the reform. And obviously they attempt to facilitate the procedure involved in various reforms; not new reforms, but those that have been resolved and contained in the reform program which has not just been adopted by all the state bodies that are constitutionally empowered to do so, but are the products of the first wide social consensus in Poland and which also enjoy a favorable opinion among foreign experts.

Renate Marsch, DPA: How many detainees are there in the country right now?

Urban: I do not think there are any statistics, but I have information whereby 22 people were detained yesterday for trying to breach the peace in Krakow, and two people were detained in Warsaw yesterday. Some 75 were detained on 1 May, most of whom have already

been released. Some 34 people were detained on 1 May. Please do not report these figures because they are subject to change. I am telling you how many were detained yesterday; 22.

John Daniszewski, AP: Therefore, can we assume that the detained local "Solidarity" leaders will be released within 48 hours? And secondly, there have been rumors about some meeting with "Solidarity." Is this being considered?

Urban: To answer your first question, I cannot say anything for sure. I know of detentions for warning purposes, but I do not know if the people you ask about were detained for manslaughter, or for a road accident, or some other crime. To answer your second question, I do not understand what you mean.

John Daniszewski: Leaving the rumors aside, has the government altered its stance whereby it rejects the possibility of talks with "Solidarity" even when strikes have broken out, or does it foresee any change to this stance?

Urban: But we have never refused to talk to members of "Solidarity." We are ready for talks, discussions, and joint activity on all platforms and with everyone who respects the Constitution and wants things to be better in Poland, not worse, whether they belong to "Solidarity" or not. And if you have in mind the illegal structures that call themselves "Solidarity," it is obvious we have nothing to say to them, especially now that people from this circle are organizing strikes and are not hiding the fact that they are trying to create a new crisis in Poland. In the light of what I said in the beginning, this question surprises me.

Deputy Premier Sadowski Interviewed
LD292215 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1805 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Studio interview with Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski by presenter Zygmunt Szeliga; live or recorded—date not specified]

[Text] [Szeliga] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This is the "Government Monitor" program. As you know from press and television announcements, we have only one guest in our studio tonight: Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski. Welcome to the studio. The subject of our conversation will be the current economic situation of the country. I would put it briefly this way, deputy premier. Of course, this current situation also concerns all the implications of the economic reform, future prospects, etc.

Let us perhaps, start with some of the most current issues. A communique from the Main Statistical Office, which we all waited for, on the results of the first quarter, was published a few days ago. I perceived it as a quite optimistic one. It contains quite a few accents which are

positive as far as the state of the economy in the first months of this year is concerned. The results were considerably better than the first months of last year, but there is some incomparability here because of easier climatic conditions this year than last year. However, it seems that one can generally assess it as progress in many areas: in manufacturing, and particularly in foreign trade, and in the general stabilization of the economy. Would you describe the current state of the economy in this way?

[Sadowski] Perhaps, but without the last part about the stabilization of the economy, because it is too soon to talk about that. However, one can generally say that the results of the first quarter are indeed very good in relations to manufacturing, productivity indicators, the increase in labor efficiency, savings in energy and materials, and in relation to a very large increase in exports, including exports to Western countries, and in exports of highly processed goods, too, as opposed to exports of raw materials. All these elements make up a generally positive picture. What you have said is a fact: If one compares it with the very difficult period of the first quarter of last year, all these positive factors look weaker, but despite this, they are still valid because even in relation to the year before last one can say that the first quarter this year has brought a clear improvement in all the aspects I have been talking about. This is a very important thing. However, I have dropped the last part of your question, the way you put it.

[Szeliga] Yes, I understand that the market problem is the main issue, the state of the market...

[Sadowski] Yes, this is the issue. This general picture still does not allow optimism, as it includes various up and down fluctuations. That is, unfortunately, we also have areas where a drop in market supplies has occurred, and this can be felt, especially...

[Szeliga interrupts] Prime Minister, excuse my interruption, but let us solve, or draw attention to, one matter here while we are at it. Namely, if we have noted an improvement in exports, which we very much need for many reasons both because of the entire state of the economy and the problems with indebtedness, and when this improvement concerns what we are most interested in, that is, not the raw material industries but the processing industries, a problem of competition with the market appears here, unfortunately. But we should understand this clearly, that you do not get anything for nothing.

[Sadowski] Well, I think we should indeed realize this. It is a very important matter because it has to be learned, we as a society have to learn, that we very much need an increase in exports; if we want to get out of these depths which we have gotten into, if we want—and we do want—really to improve our standing in the world, in Europe and the world, well then, the road to this leads via accelerating exports. And now, in a short period of

time, like these past few months, we have the contradiction of which you spoke. I can illustrate it with an example. In the first months of the year, the export of furniture to the West increased greatly...

[Szeliga interrupts] Yes, this is very positive.

[Sadowski] It is, because we are capturing a market. Our furniture is now appreciated and will be appreciated more, because we have potential chances here. Some so-called Scandinavian furniture sold on world markets is Polish furniture sold under this firm's name for a long time now. We should go in this direction. And now, there has been a very visible increase in the export of furniture to the West. It is the top item in our exports, the main one as far as increase in value goes. Well, in view of this, there is at the moment, temporarily, less of this furniture on the market; but this export is essential, even for the development of furniture production for the market itself because they need to import various components—glues, above all, which we do not have in Poland yet—and all of this has to be done, but unfortunately, it means difficulties. There are (?many) examples of this.

[Szeliga] Professor, to finish this subject of exports, I will quote two indices from the Main Statistical Office [GUS] communique, about the second payments area: an increase in exports of 15.1 percent and in imports of 13.3 percent. I would like to stress that these imports will be working for the future growth of the economy, simply. These imports are necessary and this fairly distinct increase in imports can bear fruit for us on the market as well in the coming months of this year and in the future as well.

[Sadowski] That's so. That is the point.

[Szeliga] Good. Let us go back now to the general balance of the first quarter, the market balance; because, regardless of exports, there is a problem of insufficient market supplies; but in particular, the most worrying thing in the GUS communique is the 60 percent increase in the volume of money in the course of the first quarter, considerably outstripping price increases as well as sale of goods. From the balance point of view this is, one can say, an excellent picture; a lot of money came in and supposedly there is full satisfaction.

[Sadowski] This is dangerous picture, this is the main threat with which we have to deal at the moment. I would like to stress that one must remember that we are at present in a great process of changes, in a great process of changes, which in short we call reform and democratization, but this is a process of the most basic system alterations. So far we have carried out very many alterations; we are preparing more in accordance with the schedule approved several months ago; the program of the second stage of the reform.

We are opening the door for the development of initiative wider and wider. Soon, the bill on conducting economic activity will be implemented which will widely open chances of activity for competition. This process continues. What did we say about the process several months ago? Clearly, that we need 3 difficult years to overcome various complications demanded by the process. We said this several months ago very clearly.

[Szeliga] Mr Premier, we can say that it was accepted by the referendum.

[Sadowski] It was indeed, as I stressed then, by nearly 12 million compatriots. We said then clarifying the issue, what the difficulties will be like: increase of prices, changes in the structure of prices. We said that incomes will be adapted accordingly, chances will be created for appropriate increase of income, but that one must take into account the deterioration of circumstances for certain groups provisionally, not permanent, but there will be deterioration for some groups. We said and wrote clearly to whom it will apply.

So, we have entered into it. It is impossible to expect positive results after only 3 months. We are, at the moment, in the period of those 3 difficult years. If we are going to implement the program then we must pass through this; there is no escape from it. If we do not implement it then we will become the Cinderella of Europe. I doubt if any of us wishes that—I certainly do not.

[Szeliga] Mr Premier, before we become the Cinderella of Europe we will struggle forever with the same problems.

[Sadowski] [words indistinct] We will struggle. I do not know for how long if we do not make a strong effort, which we are now making. But it is not one-time action which can end in a week with a beautiful and happy ending. No, we have said so, and I am not saying it today because it is a difficult process which is composed of many and various actions.

[Szeliga] Coming back to the first quarter year, I can address an accusation to the government that in the balance of incomes and expenditure we have gone—and here I speak on behalf of the government, or on behalf of the entire economy—too far: where the amount of money is concerned [words indistinct due to cross-talk]

[Sadowski] Yes, I understand. Don't try to explain, it is clear. It is not what we wanted to happen.

[Sadowski] It is again necessary to clearly state: In the framework of this great process that I spoke of a moment ago, we have also carried out in accordance with announcements, a prices and incomes operation, resting upon changes above all in the structure of prices and incomes but linked to their considerable general growth.

For, as often happens and I do not intend to hide this, not everything happened in accordance with intentions. Not all. This must always be allowed for, in every operation.

This does not mean that it is slipping out of our hands. We know what we are doing and we know what we intend to continue to do. But this particular matter did not come out in accordance with our intentions. Firstly, prices, it must be said, rose slightly but only slightly faster than was intended and if it is a matter of prices one can see clearly that, the instruments that the minister of finances has at his disposal, and his arrangement of the treasury offices, fulfill their task of hindering the process of price increase. On the other hand, if it is a matter of money incomes, then they have really increased significantly faster than it was intended. Well now, why is this? Partly on account of reasons that partly somewhat darken the picture...

[Szeliga interrupts] Yes, these are these additional payments.

[Sadowski] Payments of wards from profit above all, which were earlier this year and which increased the general indicator very much because of this. That is why I prefer to operate the index without these payments of awards from [words indistinct] will only even out for us over a longer period of time. But even if it is a case of payments without awards from profit, then these wages rose a little faster than we envisaged too, and money incomes of various sorts generally. This is a threat. This is a threat. Now, I want to say right away that I am well aware that social perceptions are the other way around, as the social reaction to these price changes is such that in the first instance one sees only these price consequences.

[Szeliga] Yes.

[Sadowski] And incomes are forgotten about.

[Szeliga] [words indistinct] Public opinion is fascinated usually by individual examples. I remember such an example from Radio Free Europe a few days ago. A head of a young cabbage costs 21,000 and a man earns 230,000. Thus...

[Sadowski interrupts] [words indistinct] This is altogether ridiculous, yes. For Free Europe can say such absurdities, but, well, on the other hand one can say that a seasonal product like apples have increased quite a lot and if someone were to use this as an example then he would be making a fundamental error. But even in the framework of this group of goods, to which these things do not apply, one can say there are individual phenomena where some goods have gone up significantly more than they should have because something has slipped through. Well, some...[Sadowski changes thought] I have some fresh examples; for instance, some sports equipment or sports footwear have increased rather more

quickly than they were meant to, because, after examining the matter, the minister of finances expressed agreement here, because of the justified profitability of the enterprise. Some furniture, let us say, from the furniture factory in Krakow, it was possible to allow a higher increase than the general one. But perhaps a whole series of other examples could be given; but the general increase in the level of prices is a little higher than intended. But the danger does not lie in that: the danger lies in an excessive increase in money incomes. How does this come about? We have spoken about one factor; one does not have to be afraid of it: those are the payments of awards from profit, although it must be said that enterprises, a considerable number of enterprises, are achieving considerably higher financial results at the moment than we predicted they would. This shows that they could indeed hold back those prices.

[Szeliga] Mr Premier, are these real results? That is to say, can we talk about a real improvement in economic results or only price manipulation?

[Sadowski] No, no. Both things go to make this up, in fact. I have to say that one cannot expect this analysis of these phenomena to be possible for the time being. One can only try to calculate the various causes. We will have to wait a little longer for a full analysis and in the meantime I will confine myself to saying that all these phenomena are carefully noted and observed.

On the other hand, we also have the phenomenon of—so to speak—some enterprises' piloting wages upwards, very high; which is, it would seem, against the interests of the enterprises themselves because they will have to pay tax on it. But they have done it, perhaps disregarding the tax. If they did so, they did a very wrong thing because we don't intend to withdraw from this. The tax is necessary, so that it is a barrier; and enterprises which increased their wage payments very strongly in the first quarter will have to pay that tax.

[Szeliga] From (?) May, isn't it?

[Sadowski] From May, yes. In a quarterly reckoning, they will pay advance payments in May. I want to stress here—because it is often forgotten—that tax on pay increases is a tax not on the average wage increase but on the increase in the wages fund. If an enterprise rationalizes employment and leaves itself fewer employees, then it has at its disposal, within this same tax and this same threshold, a considerably larger sum for wages and can do this; but this is the condition and it has to operate like that.

[Szeliga] This is compatible with the spirit of the reform, the letter of the reform.

[Sadowski] Of course, the issue is that the barrier on the increase of wages, in relation to threats, is indispensable and in the interest of the entire society and development, as well as in the interest of curbing of inflation and

demand higher and higher wages. This is a fundamental factor contributory to increasing inflation. If the government were to give in to pay demands and not treat taxes, barriers, and thresholds seriously, then it would not perform its task which is to protect the general interest of the public. One must not give in here and the government will not give in, because we are aware of the fact that pay disputes must occur in the system which we are creating. However, these disputes are the concern of an enterprise and not the government.

[Szeliga] Exactly, Prime minister. I am listening to you and I want to express my disagreement. That is, I want to say that the government does not have anything to give up in the same sense that it would...

[Sadowski interrupts] Give up systemic solutions.

[Szeliga] Giving up systemic solutions would mean the downfall of the reform, when the pay game is to be played according to the reform in economic units, in enterprises. The government has the budget sphere, where it has some scope for action, or it can give up some things and give in to demands in systemic solutions, but this would mean abandoning the reform.

[Sadowski] Abandoning of the reform—but not only the reform. I would not like to use the reform as some sort of magic word. This would mean abandoning the country's development policy which is intended to lead to raising the country to a significantly higher level and ensuring the competitiveness of our industry and our products on the world market. If we look at it in this way, I repeat again, pay demands not commensurate with production results and made—as it often happens—because of the alleged deterioration in living standards are a threat.

The situation at the moment is such that, generally speaking, the increase in wages has been higher than the increase in prices, and this is a threat because this produces inflation results in the longer run. So, in our common interest, we must defend ourselves from it. If despite all this, someone makes additional pay demands, he acts against society's interests, against the interests of the country's development, against the reform, as Editor Szeliga has said, and finally, against himself, because everyone is affected by it.

This is what the situation looks like. Grabbing what one can, under the pretext that one is less well off. We must have some patience. We have announced that we shall follow and analyze the development of the situation closely, and we are doing it. And because of the fact that the prices have increased slightly faster...

[Szeliga interrupts] Exactly, I would like to raise this issue. In fact, in relation to some problems a more active attitude of the government will be needed. We have said that the promises in the price sphere were not fully kept, and we are under a general obligation—this is how I understand the intentions of this year's plan—that there

will a guarantee on maintaining, more or less, the level of real wages and incomes. That means in relation to this issue some intervention on the part of the government will probably be needed.

[Sadowski] Yes, it will not only be needed, but it is already being done. I must say that having read some of your articles I take it that you suspect the government of a lack of active attitude.

[Szeliga] Of course not, Prime minister. I do not suspect the government of lacking an active attitude. Never! However, there is one specific issue here: I trust the government to keep their word.

[Sadowski] Of course, you should. We are very determined to keep our word. You have in mind the law on economic activity. I have already spoken about this, that we are ahead of schedule here. So the attitude is very active. But let me return to the subject. We not only shall do it, but we are doing it. The fact that prices have increased slightly faster than we intended is not a matter of not sticking to our obligations, but a fact that one can never fully control in the economy all the elements of the economic process.

In our country, prices are free to a certain degree. They are no longer subject to government decisions, ladies and gentlemen. Thus, the fact that prices have increased faster than we intended—slightly faster, I stress—has led to an analysis of the threshold defined in the Central Annual Plan which determines the amounts free of tax in wage increases. Of course, if prices have increased faster and the cost of living has grown faster, that means this threshold has remained behind, in a way, and it should be adjusted. And this has just been done. We have raised this threshold, adapting it to these needs, and thanks to that we can already have peace of mind that enterprises have achieved, for example, the ability to pay out coal allowances as part of this threshold. There should no longer be a problem.

[Sadowski continues] So, this is a correction made in accordance with announcements, and such corrections will be made if necessary because such is a nature of the process that it has to be carefully watched, analyzed, and appropriate measures taken. On the other hand, I repeat again: If one acts not in accordance with the general trend and demands of the process, then one undermines the entire process. Then we must reach for some extraordinary measures, which should not be necessary.

Meanwhile, we have normal solutions in the sphere of wages, and one must make use of what has been introduced: the formula of collective work agreements. It should not be that each group individually tries to implement its demands. It is time to enter the process of normal collective work agreements, and on this foundation make enterprise agreements.

[Szeliga] Mr Premier, I would rather support the form of enterprise wages agreements than collective agreements.

[Sadowski] No, no. Both are [words indistinct due to cross-talk] Collective work agreements rest on principles to which individual enterprise can join or not. This is a legal regulation. On the other hand, they define basic pay relations for various trades [words indistinct] this is in agreement with the trade union federations, and then one can define details within the framework of the enterprise pay system.

I think that the construction is correct. Perhaps in the course of implementation some new problems will occur. If so, we will remove them. But so far it looks good, and we must learn to make use of it.

[Szeliga] Yes indeed. I would like to stress this because I consider that within the framework of the enterprise system, there exists, or can exist, chances for resolving certain pay problems—even by way of seeking chances for saving, reduction of employment, reduction of administration, etc. There are very many possibilities like this in every enterprise. But just to stay on this level, within the frontier of a pay agreement, perhaps on the whole we would have less trouble and fewer problems.

[Sadowski] Yes, I fully agree with you. This is what it is about. We are fighting so that everybody will understand that the shaping of wages in a given enterprise is not the business of the government. Either it is the business of the enterprise, or it is subsidized from regional sources. Then it is a problem for the appropriate national council, such as for example, a transport enterprise. We really have decentralized the decision making system. A truly national council has the right to make decisions on the price of bus or tram tickets in individual [word indistinct]

[Szeliga] We do not even have the right to [word indistinct] I beg your pardon, Mr Premier, for using such an example.

[Sadowski] All this is not the business of the government. We have a long tradition that, before, it was all the business of previous governments. But this government has cut itself off from that. We have created a system. Even the government has been reorganized in order to stress the change in the way of functioning and responsibility. This is a great change, but one must get used to it and learn to make use of it. It is a fact that either the price of bus tickets will be higher and thus transport enterprise will have more resources, or the price will be lower and there will be no resources [words indistinct due to cross-talk].

[Szeliga] Either the national council gives up some important social or communal undertakings to give more for the transport enterprise—such are the choices.

[Sadowski] We must understand that we all are in this economic logic. We cannot run away from it. No one can get resources from nowhere for certain objectives. The state performs no other function than taking away resources from someone in order to give it to someone else. This is its function. And we are, after all, seeking that this mass of resources to be thus moved shall be reasonably small.

[Szeliga] [words indistinct due to interruption]...For this to take place rather in a realistic [word indistinct] economy.

[Sadowski] This system of ours of reshaping, the whole economic-reform is tending toward this. And if we are to be under the constant pressure of inflation, then, well, we will not implement this. We will also not implement the expectations of our foreign partners, of the international financial institutions, the IMF, the World Bank, that are looking at us carefully and are waiting to see how our society will actually react to the process of reforms.

[Szeliga] And it seems the first quarter year received a very high, good evaluation in the area of negotiations.

[Sadowski] I can say that it gained a high evaluation both as regards results and also as regards the carrying out of the prices and incomes operation. On the other hand, the expectations from that side are severe, severe, and the discussion is based on the fact that we are explaining that we cannot fulfill expectations that are as severe as that.

[Szeliga] Are the expectations severe in the sphere of wage discipline precisely, and...

[Sadowski interrupts] [Words indistinct] the level is [words indistinct] generally speaking, as they feel that the level of consumption attained in our country is not at all bad, not at all bad, in comparison with the...not high in relation to the possibilities...

[Szeliga interrupts] Possibilities...

[Sadowski interrupts] ...and economic burdens.

[Szeliga] [words indistinct due to cross-talk]

[Sadowski] But we explain to them that we have behind us a deep crisis, in the course of which there ensued a retreat of the level. [sentence as heard] In light of this, it is understandable that society is impatient in the expectation of an improvement. And after all, one of the fundamental aims of our economy, economic policy, is precisely the assurance of a certain growth, systematic growth of the level of consumption, albeit a slow growth. It is not permitted for any pole today to forget about this for a moment, that we are very seriously burdened by the servicing of the foreign debt. On the scale of one-quarter of the incomes from export, from exports to the West, we must pay \$2 billion a year. We must pay. That is not all, and thus we are trying to finally exit from this impasse, to exit onto the straight road. For this, above all, we need these 3 hard years, so as to put the economy in order and enter into a period of relative stabilization.

[Szeliga] Mr Premier, a last question, I think we must end today's talk on such a note, as there was this statement, that the analysis of the first quarter could induce the government to seek extraordinary powers. How do you, in the light of this evaluation that we presented, look upon this matter of eventual extraordinary powers for the government?

[Sadowski] Well, you know, I think it is difficult to speak of an instrument. Rather, it is necessary to speak of the problem and the methods of its solution. We have been speaking of the problem for the last half hour. This problem is solvable. Whether its solution will demand any sort of extraordinary powers or not depends on the further development of the situation. If the situation really goes in the direction of these wage payments, resting on a misunderstanding of the situation by some group of our countrymen, to drag after them some very harmful consequences, then o.k. a reply will really have to be sought with particular instruments.

[Szeliga] Ladies and gentlemen, I think that our talk has supplied sufficient material for a moment of reflection and consideration, not only over the current moment, for the economy has this characteristic that it does not suffice to think about the present moment, but also about that which is in the near future and the distant future. I thank the premier for a successful visit to the studio of "Government Monitor." I thank you.

PEC Views Plan Fulfillment for First Quarter
AU0605185288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1814 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 06/05/1988—During its May 6 meeting, held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined a report on the fulfillment of the plan for April and measures aimed at integrally fulfilling plan provisions for May, the second trimester and the year 1988 as a whole. The activity carried through to fulfil the plan had been previously examined by the coordinating boards by branches.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu read a report on the debates conducted within those boards and on the measures agreed upon.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed and approved measures to implement the programmes for the organization and updating of production, the superior capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials, physical planning, the improvement of organization and management in agriculture, the optimization of transport.

With a view to implementing those steps it was agreed to expand the attributions of the Central Commission For the Organization and Modernization of Production Processes and the Superior Capitalization of Raw and Subsidiary Materials, the commission is headed by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education.

Furthermore, a central commission for physical planning, the improvement of organization and management in agriculture and the optimization of transport and of electric power networks and a commission for proposals for the improvement of the pay system and for pay rises over 1988-1989 were created.

The Executive Political Committee also examined and endorsed reports on: the development of the ready-mades sector until 1990 and in the period spanning 1991-1995; the development of the knitwear sector until 1990 and over 1991-1995; the equipment of the light-industry sectors with machinery, outfit and technological installations boasting high qualitative and technical standards to support the programme for the updating of those sectors.

The measures envisaged in that area are aimed at developing and updating the ready-mades and knitwear production—which are basic sectors of the light industry—at manufacturing high-quality products to ever better meet the growing exigencies of home and foreign end-users. According to provisions the ready-mades production and the knitwear output are to increase by 63 and,

respectively 84 per cent by the end of the ongoing five-year period as against 1985. In 1995 the value of the marketable production on the ready-mades and knitwear sectors will be over two and, respectively, 2.5 times larger over 1985.

The Executive Political Committee requested that like development and modernization programmes be correspondingly worked out for the other sectors of the national economy, which should be equipped with everything needed to that end [sentence as received].

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, took the floor referring to the economic items in the agenda.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed questions of the international activity of the Romanian party and state, as well as routine problems.

Report on Ceausescu Address
AU0605200388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1920 GMT 6 May 88

["Address Made by Nicolae Ceausescu"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/5/1988—Making an address at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, held Friday, 6 May, party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu referred exclusively to some economic problems and to the measures related to the current activity regarding the implementation of the plan for the first quarter and the whole year the speaker considered that all in all the results of the first four months of 1988 were satisfactory if considering the general rate of growth of the national economy, in relation to the corresponding period of last year, yet the plan provisions were not implemented fully, firm measures being requested for the full implementation of the economic tasks set for the current month and for the rest of the year.

Attention will focus, stressed the RCP general secretary, on the sectors producing raw materials, and first of all on the oil, coal, ferrous and nonferrous industries, in order for them to do extraction at the planned levels.

In his address, Nicolae Ceausescu asked the central economic organs and the enterprises to ensure quality of production in keeping with the needs of the national economy and the tasks in point of exports, to observe the provisions regarding the delivery of parts which are to be incorporated into finite products, to apply strictly the measures for cutting on the material consumption, viewing the current consumption norms as maximal, working at the same time to recover and capitalize on the existing recycling resources.

The major issue for the Romanian economy now is the implementation of all measures set for the intensive development of the activity in industry, agriculture and the other sectors, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu. In this context, he laid stress on the importance of the promotion in all domains of the latest gains of the revolution in science and technology. Assessing the results scored in the improvement of the products' quality and the raising of their technical level, the speaker pointed out that it was not a question of campaign but of permanent preoccupation.

The questions related to securing a more marked rise in labour productivity, in economic efficiency and remunerativeness, were also analyzed extensively in the RCP general secretary's speech. He requested that all economic sectors observe steadily the provisions of the normative acts that regulate the turning out and delivery OK the products for export, as well as to the home market, rigorously apply the new measures comprised in the price formation law, in all sectors, which comes in force on May 15, 1988, while further action should be taken for the reduction of production consumptions and expenditures. I think it necessary to stress that the sale prices of the products including the prices of consumer goods and services are not changed and shall not be risen under the new measures, mentioned the RCP general secretary.

In connection with the new economic contracts law, recently passed in the Romanian Parliament, that stipulates the renewal of contracts, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that this issue was posed only as regarded the internal activity and did not apply to the country's foreign economic relations.

The RCP general secretary also approached in his speech questions related to the measures announced at the previous meeting of the Executive Political Committee, regarding the improvement of the whole activity of management and planning, so that all economic bodies, departments and enterprises should exercise their attributions and role in the settlement of the issues of socio-economic development. He referred in this sense also to the specific tasks incumbent upon the commissions set up by domains of activity.

Comparison on Ceausescu at 29 Apr PEC Meeting

AU0305085188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 30 April carries on page 1 the 2,100-word report "Meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Chairmanship" held in Bucharest 29 April. The SCINTEIA report has been compared with three Bucharest AGERPRES English versions published in the 2 May (AU292013 pages 53-54, entitled "PEC Meets, Endorses Ceausescu Asian Visits"), 3 May (AU291953 pages 41-42, entitled "Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR's Jakes," subheaded "PEC Considers Reports on Talks") and 4 May

(AU291939 page 61, entitled "Political Executive Committee Holds Meeting," subheaded "Chaired by Ceausescu") East Europe DAILY REPORTS, revealing that the SCINTEIA report comprises the three referent items run together in sequence (AU291939 followed by AU292013 and AU291953, minus the dateline in all three cases) and is identical to them except for the following variations:

4 May, AU291939, page 61, column one, paragraph five, first sentence reads in SCINTEIA: "...metrology activity in 1987. The report underlines ... ("1987" stood "1988")

Same item, paragraph six, only sentence reads in SCINTEIA: "...personnel's professional training. The meeting stressed the need to strengthen the responsibility of engineers, technicians, foremen, and each worker in strictly respecting the quality norms stipulated in technical blueprints and contracts with domestic and foreign consumers.

Stressing that everything necessary is available to manufacture quality products, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that—moving from what has been achieved so far—the concern with improving quality should be intensified at all levels. This is so that quality and competitive products will be manufactured, which are characterized by high technical and functional parameters matching the most advanced achievements of the new scientific-technical revolution and ensuring in this way a more active participation of our country in the world flow of assets and an intensive development of the Romanian economy. [new paragraph]

The Executive Political ... (providing additional passage)

SCINTEIA Makes Note of Party Anniversary
AU0705180488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1731 GMT 7 May 88

["The Party—a Revolutionary Strategist of the Romanian People's Great Accomplishments"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1988—May 8, 1921, a day when the historical congress was held which sanctioned the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party through a unanimous vote, goes down in the homeland's history as a moment in which the revolutionary fight in Romania was raised to a new, higher stage owing to the rally of all the forces that militated for the revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society in a single political organization on an all-country scale, and to its setting on the solid basis of the communist principles of political organization and action, SCINTEIA shows in an editorial it runs in its May 7 issue.

The 67th anniversary of that remarkable event takes place at a time of live political effervescence, when the exceptional exposition made by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu on some questions of socioeconomic management, of the ideological and political-educative

activity as well as of the international situation is on the working table of the whole country, the newspaper notes stressing that this document proves, as a defining reality of the contemporary Romanian society, that the Romanian Communist Party is, indeed, the vital centre of the nation.

The glorious history of the Communist Party strongly attests to the fact that its tremendous force originates above all in its identification with the working people's lofty ideals and aspirations, in the consistency with which it has served the countries' foremost interests. And this is due to the fact that the party, armed with the theory of scientific socialism, has always taken into account the Romanian realities. With this as a basis, the party has consistently included in its programme of revolutionary action such political goals as to fully harmonize with the imperatives of every historical moment, apt to mobilize the revolutionary energies of the working class, of the whole people.

The entire existence of the RCP proves that one of its sources of power lies in its ability to examine critically and self-critically its own activity, to realistically and highly exigently analyse its own political line and revolutionary action. This enabled the party to eliminate shortcomings and steadily improve its activity. Along this line, in the era ushered in by the historical Ninth Congress under the impact of the innovative, rigorously scientific thinking of the Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and with its outstanding contribution, preset schemes, patterns and dogmas were removed as they narrowed the party's broad thinking, and wide gates were opened to the creative spirit. Throughout this period there was a sustained activity of reconsidering the construction of the new system, owing to which a new rigorously scientific political line was elaborated in accordance with the demands of the time, with the Romanian people's needs and possibilities, and a passage was made to achieving the most daring socioeconomic development strategy in the country's history.

An inexhaustible source of the party's power has been its capacity of moulding militants deeply attached to the revolutionary cause, to the communist ideal. Indeed, in the years of the party's illegal fight foursquare Communists steered in its ranks and under its banner. In the years of socialism, the Romanian Communists gave the party's heroic traditions a new brilliancy, ever being in the forefront of the work for the country. From such an angle, the party documents underscore the need that today, too, the Communists' work and life be steadily placed under the sign of the revolutionary spirit. So, the party, its cadres and members cannot elude the work for the implementation of resolutions and the application of the laws of the country, all Communists must be in the first ranks of the battle for a solution to the most difficult and most complex problems.

Along its existence, the Romanian Communist Party has constituted itself a detachment of the international working class and communist movement, has been powerfully stimulated by the feeling that it belongs to the

large front of the fight of the revolutionary forces everywhere for social progress and peace, for the peoples' free and independent development, for socialism. The Romanian Communist Party understood to study the patrimony of experience of the international working class, of the peoples that build the new system, drawing generally valid conclusions and lessons, and firmly being against any tendency of copying and mechanically applying practices and methods from one country to another, constantly underlining the danger of the attempts to imitate and uniformize solutions to the problems of building and improving the new society. The RCP is firmly for the strengthening of relations with communist and workers' parties, with socialist parties, social democratic and other parties, with democratic and progressive forces, for the consolidation of international solidarity as well as for the calling of international or regional meetings of the communist parties, on the basis of the new principles of equality which should exclude any interference in the internal affairs of other parties, SCINTEIA shows.

Anniversary of CSSR Liberation Noted

Leaders Send Cable

AU0705173288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1550 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1988—On the celebration of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist domination, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu sent to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, the following congratulatory telegram:

Dear comrades,

On the 43rd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist domination, on behalf of the CC of the Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we address you, the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people a warm comradely salute and most sincere congratulations.

An event of historic importance for the destinies of the Czechoslovak people, Czechoslovakia's liberation, to which a contribution was also made by the Romanian Army which made great sacrifices, paved the way to profound social and economic changes in your homeland.

The Romanian people follows with vivid interest and sincerely rejoices over the remarkable achievements of the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of its

Communist Party, in point of the country's economic and social development, of improving the material and spiritual standard, of building the developed socialist system in Czechoslovakia.

We note with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration established between the RCP and the CP of Czechoslovakia, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic follow an ever ascending course in all the domains. We are convinced that by working in the spirit of the summit interviews, of the understandings we agreed upon during the recent talks of Bucharest, the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations will grow continuously, based on the principles and provisions of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, independence, international peace and cooperation.

Dear comrades, we wish you and the entire Czechoslovak people, full success in the implementation of the great goals set by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, for the continuous thriving of your socialist homeland.

On the same occasion, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, sent congratulatory telegrams to their opposite numbers in the Czechoslovak S.R. telegrams were also sent to similar institutions and organizations in the Czechoslovak S.R. by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania, other central institutions and mass and public organizations.

CSSR Ambassador Places Wreaths
AU0605185488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1745 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 06/05/1988—On the 43rd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, that country's ambassador to Romania, Jan Papp, laid floral wreaths on Friday, May 6, at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Fight For the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, For Socialism, and at the Soviet Heroes' Memorial in Bucharest.

Elena Ceausescu Receives PRC Official
AU0605193188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1832 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/5/1988—Mme Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and education, received on Friday, May 6, Song Jian, state councillor, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania.

On the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu were conveyed a warm, friendly salute from Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Thanking for the good wishes conveyed, Mme Elena Ceausescu conveyed from the Romanian president and from herself a friendly salute and best wishes to the Chinese leaders.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the upward course of the collaboration between the Romanian and Chinese scientists, collaboration that fits within the good relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Expressing the confidence that Romania's and China's technical-scientific potential, the experience gained provide new possibilities for the amplification of the bilateral collaboration in chemistry and petrochemistry, electronics, agriculture, as well as in other sectors of activity, Mme Elena Ceausescu stressed that the expansion of the collaboration between the Romanian and Chinese scientists would help speeding up the two countries' economic and social progress, the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding among nations.

Danilescu Receives Malaysian Foreign Minister
AU0705165688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1527 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1988—On Saturday, May 7, Constantin Danilescu, prime minister of Romania, received Dattuk Abu Hassan bin Omar, foreign minister of Malaysia, chairman for his country of the Joint Romanian-Malaysian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the Romanian-Malaysian relations of friendship and new ways and modalities were looked into intended to provide for the further growth of cooperation between Romania and Malaysia in the economic, technical and scientific fields, as well as in other areas of mutual interest.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, chairman for Romania of the joint commission.

The proceedings of the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Malaysian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest the same day. The co-chairmen of the commission signed the protocol of the session.

Soviet Opposition to Perestroika Examined
LD0605135688 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1300 GMT 6 May 88

[By Aleksandar Novacic]

[Text] Moscow, May 6 (TANJUG)—The perestroika, proclaimed at the Soviet party plenum three years ago, has reached a stage when it is essential to clear up positions and clearly define who is for and who against the initiated revolutionary renewal of society.

This polarization, reflected in conflicts taking place mostly on the public scene, is probably the main feature of the Soviet political situation before the 19th party conference late next month.

A text signed "a veteran of the CPSU," which has recently appeared in the youth magazine MOLODAYA GVARDIYA—like a letter by Nina Andreyevna published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA two months before—spoke of a "sharp ideological struggle and sabotage, even subversion" present in Soviet society. Like Andreyevna, the "veteran" also criticized the bourgeois "concept of Stalinism" and defended Stalin, to conclude that "there will be no perestroika if everything is reduced to ideological struggle and sabotage, even subversion" present in Soviet society. Like Andreyevna, the "veteran" also criticized the bourgeois "concept of Stalinism" and defended Stalin, to conclude that "there will be no perestroika if everything is reduced to ideological all-permissiveness, anarchy and the breaking of socialist foundations."

Well-informed sources say that Andreyevna's article, subsequently called by PRAVDA a "manifesto of conservative forces," has to be viewed as linked with a conference and election of delegates still unmentioned in the press. The sources claim that the article, probably written by a group of highly-positioned persons, was intended to serve as a basis for discussion at the party conferences to elect delegates, and the attitude towards it to be the main criterion in choosing the delegates.

The OGONEK weekly notes that the composition of delegates to the party conference is one of the political factors which could greatly influence the meeting's orientation towards measures of radical and relatively rapid change or those of gradual, cautious alterations dictated from the top. Both have their supporters, while those favouring radical and rapid changes believe that any hesitation and surrender of the perestroika to "administrative instructions" would be the beginning of its end.

"The future of the perestroika has not been decided yet," well-known economist Gavrill Popov said in a debate, adding that various structures in the administrative apparatus, a number of leading figures in the economy and a section of workers uninterested in change were the

main centres of opposition to the perestroika, which depends above all on the "great reserve of the working people who still maintain a neutral position."

The increased material demands of workers still cannot be met, Popov believes, but it can be made possible for workers to join on a larger scale in decision-making on economic and political matters. Therefore, he holds that the great reserves of the perestroika lie in the broadening of democracy, which would thus attract the majority of the population.

Gorbachev Replies to SFRY Citizen's Question
LD0805145988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 8 May 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—In his reply to a Yugoslav citizen, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the memory of the people who fought for the cause of the working class and the working people was painstakingly preserved in Yugoslavia, as indeed it was in the USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev noted this in his reply to the letter by Yugoslav publicist Branko Krkeljic, which had been forwarded to him via the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade during his recent visit to our country. [passage omitted]

Dedicated to Yugoslav revolutionaries, says Mikhail Gorbachev's letter to Krkeljic, among other things, your books also serve the beneficial objectives of the consolidation of mutual sentiments of friendship that has bound the peoples of our countries together for centuries. Mikhail Gorbachev also expressed his conviction that the Yugoslav publicist will get whole-hearted cooperation by his colleagues in the USSR on the elaboration of the issues of Soviet-Yugoslav brotherhood and revolutionary combat comradeship.

Zemljarić Holds Talks With USSR's Silayev
LD0705154888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TANJUG)—Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the FEC, and Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting in Moscow today. Zemljarić and Silayev are also chairmen of the Yugoslav and Soviet sides, respectively, of the Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

As reported to the TANJUG correspondent's office in Moscow by the Yugoslav delegation, the most topical questions of economic relations, and especially of commercial cooperation and documents for this year, were discussed during this working meeting.

The possibilities of promoting investment cooperation and of establishing new forms of cooperation between the economic organs of the two countries were also discussed.

Slovene Daily Comments on Polish Strikes
AU0705173488 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene
5 May 88 p 1

[Danilo Slivnik commentary: "Rebels With a Cause"]

[Text] Probably few events in the East in the last 30 years have given rise to so many different appraisals as the strikes in Poland: The strikes have been everything, justified and unjustified, revolutionary and counterrevolutionary, constructive and destructive, more or less signed by optimism, and so forth. However, the broad social and economic events have run their own course all this time. On the one hand there were the unyielding workers demands for an improvement in living conditions, democracy, and progress, and on the other hand there was stubborn persistence by party and state authorities to old economic and political approaches that had not solved any of the burning Polish issues.

There is simply nothing to add to these events on the political side, for all the words have been used, all the promises have been made, and most of the hopes were frustrated a long time ago. The unpleasant realization nevertheless remains that there obviously exists a machinery that enables some forces (the constantly cited bureaucratic forces) to conduct a policy of "incessant social change," in which in fact nothing ever changes and that prevents any demands for social modernization and economic progress, as proper and as justified they may be.

Many people in Poland might say that in social renovation everybody must take into account "the broader international situation" (and many in fact constantly repeat this), but many processes in the East have recently been refuting such excuses. Therefore, it is not strange at this moment that the latest demands by the strikers in Gdansk and Krakow (despite the alarm of the authorities) sound quite logical and understandable to many in Poland. check reps name

Vrhovec Pays Official Visit to United States

Arrives in Washington
LD0505095588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2308 GMT 4 May 88

[Text] Washington, 5 May (TANJUG)—Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Washington last night on a 2-day visit to the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

Today Vrhovec will have talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and will later visit Congress for a meeting with Dante Fascell, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. The talks are expected to focus on topical issues of international relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the

United States. The Yugoslav delegation includes Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Pavle Jevremovic, head of the SFRY Presidency's Foreign Policy Office.

Holds Talks With House Member Fascel
LD0505213088 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2048 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Washington, May 5 (TANJUG)—The U.S. is ready to help Yugoslavia with overcoming its economic difficulties, first of all by joint investments in the Yugoslav economy, Dante Fascel, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, said here today in a talk with Josip Vrhovec, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia enjoys a good international reputation and should use it for attracting foreign capital, Fascel said.

Pointing out that the U.S. attaches great importance to its relations with Yugoslavia (on this there is consensus in the U.S. Congress), the U.S. congressman emphasised that the two countries had been maintaining good relations tens of years now no matter whether the ruling U.S. Administration is Republican or Democratic one.

Drawing attention to the importance of support to new economic measures in Yugoslavia, Vrhovec underlined that priorities in Yugoslavia's policies are to introduce a market-oriented economy, technological ties with the world and further democratisation to which planned constitutional changes should contribute.

In the domain of human rights every country has its problems and nobody is perfect, Vrhovec and Fascel estimated. Human rights are an essential element in the U.S. politics arising from the character of U.S. society, Fascel said.

Yugoslavia whose politics is based on tolerance among various nationalities has gone much farther in its obligations than provided for by the Helsinki act, Vrhovec stressed.

Both pointed to the need of keeping the U.S. Congress better informed about Yugoslavia's democratic reality so as to neutralise individual attempts at anti-Yugoslav statements in front of that body.

Talks Held With Reagan
LD0605220288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Washington, 6 May (TANJUG)—U.S.-Yugoslav relations are developing positively, which is in the interest of both countries. This is the joint conclusion from today's talks in Washington between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency.

In a beneficial and meaningful exchange of views, the two sides were reported to have briefed each other on questions relating to each country, examined a wide spectrum of bilateral relations, and exchanged views on topical international issues.

Most attention was devoted to mutual cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. On this occasion, special emphasis was laid on good results recorded in this sphere last year, and the two sides pointed out joint interest in further expanding these beneficial relations on an equal footing by modern forms of industrial cooperation, joint investments, and transfer of technology.

The U.S. president said that the United States attaches great importance to good relations with Yugoslavia. As reported, he spoke with great respect about Yugoslavia and its independent nonaligned policy. At the same time, the Yugoslav side expressed support for the efforts Ronald Reagan is exerting that are aimed at detente between the blocs.

Josip Vrhovec briefed Ronald Reagan on the present economic situation in Yugoslavia and announced political and economic changes. He also stated that in this way Yugoslavia wishes to develop market economy, become included in the trends of modern technology, and achieve further democratization of social and political life. He also drew attention to the importance of the agreements between our country and the IMF and the need to achieve a final agreement within the set deadline in order to carry out the envisaged changes in the Yugoslav economic policy on time.

President Reagan showed full understanding and support for Yugoslavia's needs and announced that the U.S. government would become involved at all levels—international financial institutions, governments and commercial banks—so that the Yugoslav agreement with the IMF be realized as effectively and as well as possible.

The two sides also examined the issue of human rights. Both concluded that each country has its own specific features that cannot be observed outside the context of the situation in which they exist. However, they assessed as positive the attention that is being devoted to this topic. This is because human rights are increasingly becoming an important side of the progress of mankind.

President Reagan was also briefed on Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation in the struggle against international terrorism and drug smuggling. This was one of the topics at yesterday's talks between Vrhovec and Shultz. A positive assessment was also given to cooperation between the two countries in the spheres where problems, and even different interests, exist. Reagan and Vrhovec noted that differences are not a barrier and that resolving them would enrich this cooperation.

A beneficial exchange of views was also carried out, as stressed, in part of the talks on international issues. This is particularly topical in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow.

The Yugoslav side noted that the agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, concluded during the Washington summit last year, was a very significant document. It should be followed by fresh steps in the direction of disarmament. Yugoslavia also put forth its stand that genuine processes in the improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR, including the forthcoming solution to the Afghan issue, must be most closely linked with overcoming other regional conflicts and everything that has led to confrontation between the blocs and to tension in the world.

Within this context, attention was drawn to the importance of the nonaligned policy and readiness for this movement to contribute to detente becoming a universal process. There was also a discussion on North-South relations and Yugoslavia expressed the opinion that one should start resolving problems in this connection so that the world would not be faced with an even worse situation tomorrow.

Vrhovec briefed President Reagan on the cooperation of foreign ministers in the Balkans, which represents a contribution to cooperation and security in the world.

The U.S. side expressed understanding and full support for Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and the contribution that it gives to the improvement of relations in the world. President Reagan was reported as saying that the U.S. side is doing its best to ensure the genuine success of the Moscow summit and that the U.S. government seriously intends to promote relations with the Soviet Union. He also agreed with Yugoslavia's positive assessment of the policy of perestroika in the Soviet Union and the contribution of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to this.

In the atmosphere described by the Yugoslav side as cordial, relaxed, and intimate [intimna] stress was laid on the need for and advantages of the continuity of political dialogue at the high-ranking level between Yugoslavia and the United States. It was also noted that the present visit took place at the important stage of bilateral and international relations.

Josip Vrhovec extended to President Reagan the greetings from the SFRY Presidency and its President, Lazar Mojsov, which the U.S. President returned.

The talks in the White House were attended on the U.S. side by Secretary of State George Shultz; Howard Baker, Jr, Chief of Staff to the President; and John Scanlan, U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade; and on the Yugoslav side by Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign

affairs; Pavle Jevremovic, head of the foreign policy service of the SFRY Presidency; and Zivorad Kovacevic, ambassador of Yugoslavia in Washington.

Meets With Perez de Cuellar

LD0705203288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] United Nations, 7 May (TANJUG)—UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, held a 75-minute conversation today, during which "identical or very similar views" on many international issues were manifested. Regional crises, disarmament, relations between the great powers, the debt crisis, delays in the North-South dialogue, and other international topics were discussed.

In welcoming the relaxation of tension and the rapprochement between the two biggest powers, Perez de Cuellar and Josip Vrhovec expressed the wish that they should also be extended to other countries. They assessed that in these developments the United Nations should play a bigger role.

De Cuellar informed Vrhovec about the UN financial crisis caused by some member countries not paying their contributions and about its unfavorable consequences on the activity of the world organization.

Vrhovec provided reports on some of Yugoslavia's international initiatives, especially in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. Reference was also made to the forthcoming General Assembly session on disarmament, and to some other UN activities. Perez de Cuellar praised Yugoslavia's share in UN activities and also its consistent and steadfast support for the world organization.

WW II Allies View Unveiling of Memorial

LD0805141788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 88

[Text] Sid, 8 May (TANJUG)—The function of the unveiling of the Sremski Front memorial complex today is also attended by the delegations of the World War II allied countries, as well as by delegations from Bulgaria and Italy. The USSR delegation, whose units at one time took part in the fighting on this front, is led by Marshal Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, who was on the Srem front as commander of the Red Army rocket forces.

The U.S. delegation is led by Joseph Presel, charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, while the British delegation is led by Andrew Wood, ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria is led by Lieutenant General Ivan Bosev, first deputy chief of the Political Administration of the People's Army. Bulgarian units took part for a short time in the fighting on this front.

A brigade of Italian partisans, Garibaldinians, fought on the Srem front together with our proletarian divisions. Our neighbor Italy is represented here today officially by Ambassador Massimo Castaldo.

FEC Views Reform of Economic System

LD0505174188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 5 May 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG)—The adoption and implementation so far of the program of measures and activities for curbing inflation and stabilizing the economy have created conditions for the external consolidation of the country and an agreement with foreign creditors. Conditions have also been created for a reform of the economic system and the restructuring of the economy on the basis of market laws and realistic economic categories. This was assessed at today's FEC session. These tasks were assessed as being the main ones of the program.

Endorsing the report on the implementation of the program, the FEC stressed that the intervention measures, which in fact meant making it operational, have been implemented to various degrees in specific fields, but some progress has been achieved in connection with certain unfavorable trends. This particularly refers to the deceleration of inflation, consumption, and positive effects in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries, the Federal Secretariat for Information announced.

On the basis of the previously conducted discussion in working bodies of the SFRY Assembly, the FEC submitted to the Assembly a draft decision on the establishment of the strategy of the development of energy up to the year 2000, with a projection for development until 2020.

The FEC endorsed a draft law on the cessation of the law on ensuring working assets. In this way, the FEC notes, state regulatory rules in the economy would be reduced, and economic subjects and banks would be allowed to regulate questions in connection with ensuring permanent working assets through their own self-managing documents. [passage omitted]

The FEC, by adopting a report on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD last year and the program of cooperation this year, noted that this cooperation is exceptionally significant. The OECD is still visibly interested in our overall economic situation, especially in the resolving of the economic crisis. The FEC endorsed plans for holding negotiations and concluding an agreement between Yugoslavia and the FRG and Austria on mutual encouragement and the protection of investments.

Economic Policy Discussed 8 May
*LD0805202788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 8 May 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—At a FEC session chaired by Branko Mikulic this afternoon, the appropriate federal organs' preparations of measures to implement this year's economic policy after 15 May were discussed. According to a statement by the Federal Information Secretariat, the proposed measures are based on the commitments in the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development this year, on the program of measures and activities designed to cut inflation and stabilize the economy, and on the program to resolve the issues of the country's foreign debt and the internal financial situation.

In drawing up the proposed measures—which have already been submitted to the relevant organs of the SFRY Assembly—and any future FEC measures, the point of departure was the need for all these measures to have a stimulating effect on revitalizing economic activity and exports, to be based on market laws, to be geared toward cutting inflation, to provide motivation for work, and to open up prospects for pulling out of the economic crisis. All the present and any future measures proposed by the FEC are expected to consistently provide considerable economic pressure to implement the declared inflation, economic, and development policy.

It was particularly stressed at today's session that, if consistently carried out, the proposed measures would bring about significant changes in many of the key sectors in society's productivity. More than ever before, the realization of the measures depends on the existence of political unity over them and their consistent implementation throughout the country. It is therefore necessary to overcome vacillations and remove doubts in our ability to emerge from the crisis.

At its session today, the FEC drew particular attention to artificially created shortages of certain goods on the market caused by producers constantly reducing the supply of goods while at the same time stocks are piling up. The FEC also warned of the climate of concern created by rumors about imminent large price increases after 15 May largely resulting from the lack of information about the measures the FEC had already taken to increase imports of consumer goods and interventions to be financed from material reserves. To this end the FEC has organized a series of meetings to be held in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy before 15 May with representatives from the economy to warn of the consequences of avaricious price increases and to emphasize the responsibility of all economic subjects, sociopolitical communities, and organizations for ensuring that the measures to come into effect mid-May are consistently implemented. At its session today the FEC again discussed the issue of intervention imports.

The FEC also considered the work so far of the commission for the reform of the economic system and of its working groups, which include a great number of scientific workers from universities and institutes as well as a considerable number of businessmen. It was noted today that the commission's working bodies had worked intensively on preparing the proposals of new systemic solutions. This was used as a basis for a document containing the main directions for the reform of the economic system. The document will be discussed tomorrow at a session of the EEC's commission for the reform of the economic system. The FEC has asked the working group responsible for drawing up the FEC standpoint on draft constitutional amendments to take into account proposals and suggestions submitted to the commission by individual federal organs.

In addition, the FEC today also considered a number of other issues under its purview on the country's foreign policy and its security.

Slovene Assembly to Oppose FEC Report
*LD0605185988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 May (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the SR of Slovenia has instructed its delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly not to approve the FEC report on its 2 years of work, and to raise the issue of confidence in the federal government.

This almost unanimous decision of the delegates of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly was approved today after a lengthy, mostly negative, discussion on the FEC report. The federal government, it was assessed during the debate, as the proposer of most law and economic policy measures is, objectively speaking, responsible for the critical developments in the economy, which are characterized by a high rate of inflation, growing bureaucracy, and redistribution of income. This situation poses a serious threat to the functioning of the system of socialist self-management, and the role and responsibility of the republics and provinces in the federation. In connection with the demands for a referendum to be held on constitutional amendments, the Slovene Assembly established that it is possible to issue a writ for such a referendum. However, the decision whether or not to hold a referendum should be made after the public discussion on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution, that is, when the proposal to change the SFRY Constitution is discussed.

Zarkovic Views LCY Conference, Membership
*AU0605141088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
4 May 88 p 13*

[Unattributed report on interview with Vidoje Zarkovic reprinted from NOVA MAKEDONIJA: "Incentive for the Courageous"—date and place not given]

[Text] Answering the question of what is to be expected from the LCY conference, Vidoje Zarkovic said that this conference should strongly emphasize that changes are

necessary in the political and economic system to protect social ownership and increase the social, legal, and economic responsibility of all factors which operate within it. It is necessary to make consistent respect for the effects and criteria of economic laws and markets essential, and to increase the independence and responsibility of work organizations as the basic factors of business and the commodity producers.

In his opinion, statist-bureaucratic meddling in economic currents and bureaucratic-technocratic subjectivism and voluntarism in the making of economic decisions should be prevented. The practice of socializing [socijalizacija] losses should be overcome and the policy of over-regulation that smothers self-management and the creative initiative of self-managers should be stopped.

Among the most important criteria for assessing people in all positions, and especially in associated labor organizations, Zarkovic added that the size of their contribution to the growth of work productivity, production, exports, and incomes, and the situation in this respect in their associated labor organizations and in their community must also be considered. This is because experience increasingly convinces us that those cadres who are sterile in the business sense of the word are incapable of organizing and intensifying efforts to increase the productivity of the work, production, income, and accumulation under market conditions and according to market economic criteria. They also cannot contribute to a way out of the crisis. It is essential to stimulate zealous workers, creative cadres who are technically capable and ready to bravely enter into business undertakings under modern conditions, and not those who give nice speeches while accumulating big losses.

Zarkovic also advocated a greater democratization of socioeconomic relations and political life, and he pointed out that, for our society and the LCY, only those changes are acceptable that have the aim of developing socialist self-management and a socialist self-managing democracy containing its worker-class aspects, as well as the aim of increasing the equality of peoples and nationalities.

Answering a question on the situation in the LCY today with regard to the class-social bases, Zarkovic said that it is unsatisfactory because the number of workers who are members of the LC have fallen in the last few years. The struggle for a workers' majority in the LC, and a simultaneous purge of those who have no place in the ranks of the LC and who destroy its standing, must be coordinated with action to considerably increase the influence of the workers in the formulation and realization of the whole of the LC's policy.

Anniversary of Tito's Death Observed

AU0605160888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
5 May 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Yugoslavia Stands to Attention"]

[Text] At 1505 today Yugoslavia sorrowfully but proudly, simply, and standing to attention, paid its respects to Josip Broz Tito. It has been 8 years since the heart of the great military leader, war-standard bearer, world reconciler, political sage, and visionary stopped beating in the Ljubljana Clinical Center.

In factories, schools, offices, squares, stadiums and in parks, Yugoslavia once again paid tribute to the memory of Josip Broz, as if it wanted to again swear that "Even after Tito—there is Tito" and commit itself to staying faithful to Tito, which means to itself as well.

At some point soon, the 10-millionth visitor to the House of Flowers will march past Tito's white marble resting-place. Yesterday the line stopped briefly in order to let a federal delegation and a delegation from the SFRY Armed Forces lay wreaths on behalf of us all.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY presidency, Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Marjan Rozic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, Branko Mikulic, FEC President, Milojko Drulovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, and Milan Janjic, president of the Yugoslav Youth Federation were in the federal delegation.

Lazar Mojsov laid a wreath on behalf of the delegation.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Federal Secretary for National Defense, Lieutenant Colonel Stevan Mirkovic, and Vice Admiral Petar Simic were in the delegation from the SFRY Armed Forces.

Branko Mamula laid a wreath.

The federal delegation wrote the following in the commemorative book: "The life and work of Josip Broz Tito, the inspirer and leader of the victorious National Liberation Struggle and the construction of a self-managing and nonaligned SFRY, a community of equal and united peoples and nationalities, have always been and will remain the legacy of and stimulus to the workers class, the working people and citizens, led by the LC, to prevail in the struggle to attain the great historical goals of the Yugoslav socialist revolution."

The delegation of the Armed Forces wrote the following message to the revolutionary, military leader and statesman, beloved supreme commander, marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito:

"Created under your command, in the fire of the struggle for freedom, raised in the decades of peace into a united, morally and politically firm, combat-ready armed power of the fraternal peoples and nationalities of our homeland, and forever strongly inspired by the greatness of your revolutionary work, the SFRY Armed Forces remain unhesitatingly on your road in preserving the heritage of the National Liberation War and the socialist revolution. They remain loyal to your vision of the free development of a socialist, self-managing, and non-aligned Yugoslavia, and the firm guarantor for the protection of its constitutional order."

In the morning, Tito's wife Jovanka Broz and his sons Misa and Zarko and their families also laid wreaths at Tito's grave.

A delegation from the towns that bear Tito's name also visited the House of Flowers.

Participants in the traditional commemorative walks from Pozarevac, Titovo Uzice, Sombor, and the Student Vacation Federation from Valjevo, as well as workers from the Pretis Work Organization of Vagosca also came to pay their respects to the great man this year.

As on every day in the last 8 years, many individuals from all parts of the country today brought flowers, showing how much Tito's work lives with us.

Agrokomerc Trial Adjourned Until 9 May
LD0500111688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 5 May (TANJUG)—Today's proceedings in the trial of Fikret Abdic and 24 other people involved in the Agrokomerc affair were broken off 4 hours after the trial's opening. The trial has been adjourned until 0800 on Monday when Refik Konjic, president of the Bihac Higher Court Council, will announce a decision on the demands made today by the defense and Abdic himself and the objections by his lawyers.

In a lengthy presentation this morning, the principal accused, Abdic, and his lawyers called for the disqualification of the court judges and also for a number of top officials from both the republic and the federation to be called as witnesses.

Montenegrin Assembly Officials Re-Elected
LD0605133488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Titograd, 6 May (TANJUG)—Today at a joint session of the Assembly Chambers, Velisav Vuksanovic was elected president of the Montenegrin Assembly for the next 2 years, and Bozidar Tadic was elected vice president. Vuko Vukadinovic was elected president of the Republican Executive Council. All were incumbents in their offices.

Presidents of Assembly Chambers for the next mandate period were elected at separate sessions. Petar Cukic was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Vuko Radulovic president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Slobodan Simovic president of the Socio-political Chamber. All were incumbents in these offices.

Kosovo Assembly Officials Elected
LD0505122488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG)—Delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today elected Vukasin Jovanovic the new president of the Provincial Assembly. Nazmi Mustafa, president of the provincial Executive Council, was re-elected. Cemal Sahatciu was elected vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, while the election of the second proposed vice president, Dr Ragip Haljilji, was postponed, as explained, at his personal request. This is because the Pristina LC municipal conference is expected to make a comprehensive assessment of the situation in this forum following the resignation of three of its members. Jovan Bogicevic and Hazir Susuri were elected vice presidents of the provincial Executive Council. Four new members of this executive political organ of the Kosovo Assembly were also elected.

New Vojvodina Presidency Officials Elected
LD0505122588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 5 May (TANJUG)—Today Nandor Major was elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for 1 year's mandate.

Zivan Marelj is the new president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, while Dr Katalin Hajnal is vice president. Today a 2-year mandate for Jon Srbovan, president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly, while Sredoje Erdeljan, Mirko Tatic, and Nemanja Jovanovic were elected vice presidents of the Executive Council.

Serbian Assembly Elects President
LD0605105788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG)—Dr. Borisav Jovic will be the new president of the Serbian Assembly with a 2-year term. He was elected today by secret vote by delegates from all three chambers of the Assembly at their joint session. Before taking the vote, delegates from all three chambers (?decided) that the presidential election should be via secret ballot.

Fails To Elect Vice President

*AU0605201588 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] Borisav Jovic will be the president of the Serbian Assembly for the next 2-year period. He was elected by secret ballot by the delegates of the three chambers of the assembly at their joint session. Before the vote, the delegates decided that the election of the president must be by secret ballot.

The Serbian Assembly delegates failed to express their confidence in either of the two candidates proposed for the post of vice president of the Serbian Assembly from Kosovo. In a secret ballot, Istrep Keljendi received 58, and Ferez Ahmeti 129 votes, which were insufficient for the election to the office. Therefore the entire election procedure for the Kosovo candidate will be repeated.

Briefs

Serbian Assembly Chamber Presidents

Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG)—At separate sessions of the Serbian Assembly Chambers, Jovan Nikolic was re-elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Zika Radojlovic as president of the Sociopolitical Chamber, and Dragan Nikolic as president of the Chamber of Municipalities. [Summary] [LD0705003188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 6 May 88]

Serbian President Re-elected

Belgrade 6 Apr (TANJUG)—Petar Gracanin will again be president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia for the next 2 years. He was unanimously elected today through a public vote by the republican Presidency, while Aleksandar Mitrovic, up until now a member of the Presidency, was also unanimously elected vice president. [Excerpt] [LD0705002288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 6 May 88]